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THE TIMES TODAY

FRANCE IN DILEMMA On Collaboration Policy

Resurrection at Peking

South Seas Emergency

Bachelor Gold - Diggers

The importance of the Franco-German conference is judged on the ranking of the negotiants. Grand Marshal Hermann Goering represented the Fuehrer, Marshal Petain, head of the Vichy Government, was accompanied by his Vice-Premier, Admiral Darlan, rated as a champion of collaboration. The conference must have dealt with the most vital and far-reaching affairs which are judged to be greater willingness on France's part to give effective help to the European Axis, possibly the wider use of military and naval facilities in Europe and Africa.

Although Germany is in a position to enforce any demands by reason of its power and the weakness of France, the flower of whose army is in the control of the Reich, it is presumed, that the accent of the meeting was on collaboration for its own sake as a means of creating a permanent order of stability and prosperity in the two States. As French of the collaboration camp see the matter, there is no useful purpose in looking forward to a day when a democratic victory will transform conditions on the Continent. They will be encouraged to accept the German viewpoint that the hard reality is one of the European States pulling together, under the guidance and protection of the strongest, to realize European unity. Democratic allies are not so much interested in the theory of this policy, as they are in its practical effects on the war in the Mediterranean, North Africa and the Atlantic Ocean. France, either for reasons of conviction or fear that the armistice would be suspended, probably will agree to the proposals of Marshal Goering. The difficulty for France in this situation is that the employment of French bases and French facilities of any kind, would invite attack on Northwest Africa or unoccupied France by Great Britain and eventually America.

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Peking reports a raising from the dead. The wife of a mason had been encoffined and requiem services were in progress when her voice was heard calling for help. Joy was not unmixed, however, because the Peking Chronicle reports that "the husband begins to worry again over the medical expenses for the future." What he saved on the funeral doesn't cover the costs of a protracted illness. This does not mean, however, that the woman will reconsider her decision to return to the world.

* * *

Demobilized Iranian soldiery have banded together in various parts of the country where they have assumed full authority. This is along the lines of Chinese tuchunates creating their own living room by the power of rifles. Usually the old central governments of China "recognized" the insurgents and incorporated them in the administration, if they were good, that is, if they were strong enough to be troublesome.

* * *

Emergency conditions, announced in the Malay States and the Dutch East Indies, including such measures as suspension of steamship services to China, are part of the Washington negotiation picture. Demonstrations of strength are expected to impress Japan, but the Japanese already have displayed power and purpose in the Far East. The diplomats at Washington are not likely to be intimidated.

* * *

North China reports the arrival of 300,000 bags of flour, "part of an order for a million bags being filled by Shanghai." Where will Shanghai get that 50,000 tons? And can it be persuaded to provide some of its surplus to other States?

* * *

Efforts made to have Thailand abandon its neutrality policy is another way of saying that Bangkok is being urged to take sides with or without the ABCD alliance. Some of the intelligentsia say that neutral or not the State may be war-ravaged, but if it throws in its lot with protective influences it will retain its independence in the future.

* * *

In the rush for air bases all over the world everyone has neglected the North Pole. Probably that would be reserved for the Axis.

* * *

Various nations are expressing vast pride in their enormous production of airplanes and tanks. The real goal for man may be a tank in one hand a plane in the other and nothing in or around his belly.

* * *

Shanghai "personal" advertisers are getting strictly to business. Latest display is from two bachelors, 30-40 who "wish to meet two rich ladies, any age or nationality. View matrimony." It all depends on the nationality of the advertisers, whether the passport would be worth the price. Incidentally, another ad. for a lady friend says "no gold diggers need apply."

DISASTER SEEN FOR NAZI FORCE IN ROSTOV AREA

Red Sources Claim Huge German Losses in Retreat

MOSCOW DRIVE GAINING

Germans Counter Southern Losses With Steady Advance In Northern Sectors

Domei

LONDON, December 2.—Complete destruction faces the German forces retreating from the Rostov area, guarding the strategic gateway to the Caucasus, according to reports reaching here from the Soviet Union today.

The Germans now are facing a serious situation since their last resort to the Sea of Azov has been cut off, the report said.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, said that the retreating Germans troops have been pressed into a "deadly pocket" as Soviet forces are striking the Germans from the north, east and west.

During the rout of the Germans at Rostov, Red Army troops were said to have destroyed 118 German tanks, 210 pieces of field artillery, 306 machine-guns and 870 lorries.

On the Moscow front, the Germans were reported to be within 36 miles from Moscow, however, the Soviets reportedly are counter-attacking German forces at many points.

Near Tula, 100 miles south of the Soviet capital, Soviet troops have recaptured an important railway line running from the Soviet capital to the south, it was said.

Other counter-attacks carried out by the Soviet forces near Stalinogorsk, northeast of Tula, where a German panzer division was said to have been routed.

Meanwhile, S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Director of the Soviet Information Bureau, claimed that the German retreat from Rostov has become a rout, thereby exploding the myth of the German invincibility.

Mr. Lozovsky added, however, the German have been making gains on the Moscow front despite the fact that they have been losing heavily.

Referring to the fighting in the Leningrad sector, Mr. Lozovsky said Soviet troops have re-occupied their former defense lines after three days of bitter struggle. Germans soldiers, totaling 25,000, were reported to have been killed during the fighting.

Drive Continued

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—German troops driving toward Moscow have carried attacks far into some sectors of the Soviet defense system, the High Command announced today.

On the Leningrad front, German forces yesterday frustrated Soviet attempts to break out following strong artillery support, the communique said.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe was said to have bombed a Soviet airplane factory near Rybinsk, 150 miles north of Moscow on the Volga River, combatted Soviet transport movements on the ice of Lake Ladoga and continued destruction of railway communications to the east of Tikhvin, on the Leningrad-Vologda line.

Other German aircraft formations last night bombed Leningrad and Soviet air bases in the northern sector, the communique said.

Referring to the Battle of Britain, the communique said the German air force has sunk one 2,000-ton vessel and damaged two other ships in waters around England. Further air attacks were said to have been directed last night against Portland, on the southern coast of England.

Decision This Month

Domei

KUIBICHEV, December 2.—December will be a decisive month in the battle of Moscow and undoubtedly will have far reaching effects on the future course of the German war, it was declared here today.

Meantime, Soviet newspapers have stressed that the Soviet troops will never surrender the capital, adding, a German victory is not assured, even in the case Moscow should fall before the Germans because it is believed the Germans technically would not be able to occupy the whole territory, even west of the Volga River this winter.

Foreign quarters here, it was said, are inclined to believe that if Moscow is able to withstand German attacks this month, a serious situation will confront Germany because it will not be able to carry out a major operation until next spring.

Furthermore, the concentration of a huge force on the Eastern Front will prevent effective re-enforcement of Axis forces on the North African front, it was said.

Anglo-American Citizens in China Making Last-Minute Rush to Leave Danger Zone

With the withdrawal of the American marines and the American gun-boats from the Yangtze River, the American and British residents in China are frantically trying to book passage on boats leaving Shanghai, according to the Yomiuri report from that city.

"The Americans and the British authorities here have been strongly advising their nationals for sometime to leave China by the earliest possible boat. Many are heeding this notice from the authorities. At the present time, there are more than 1,900 Americans, 500 Filipinos and 1,075 British subjects who have arrived in Shanghai from the hinterland and other cities in China. Since last October, more than 4,000 Americans have already taken the boats for America.

"The sudden realization that there is a shortage of ships has brought an increase in the number of people who have rushed to this port city for passage home. On December 1, about 100 passengers left on the ship owned by the Java-China Steamship Company while 50 Americans took the Joffre, of the French Steamship Company. The Anhui, a British evacuation ship, headed for Manila and Australia with 50 British subjects.

"The reduction of ships owned by the two British steamship companies in Shanghai has been created by the requisition order of the British Government. Formerly the Jardine Matheson and the Butterfield & Swire steamship lines had 10 ships but five of them were taken over by the Government. The French Concession authorities and the British had been depending on these 10 ships to bring back necessary provisions from the South Seas in cases of an emergency but this hope has been shattered by the Government requisition. The sailing dates of these remaining ships are being kept under strict secret and the companies has had to turn down many requests for passage on their boats.

"The prices of commodities in the concessions have been soaring and cornering and hoarding are being conducted widely. The recent announcement of the Chase National Bank regarding savings deposit has created quite a shock to the community. On December 2, the other American, British and Chungking banks, expecting a run issued statements to allay this confusion and apprehension. Out on the streets of Shanghai today, long queues can be seen in front of grocery stores carrying supplies of rice and cooking oil."

PARIS FINED HEAVILY FOR NEW FIREWORKS

Latest Series of Bomb Explosions Cause City to Lose 1,000,000 Francs

DEATH FOR TNT CARRIERS

New Curfew Also Proclaimed By German Occupation Authorities

Domei

VICHY, November 28.—General Joachim von Stulpnagel, Commander of German occupation forces, yesterday imposed a fine on the city of Paris of 1,000,000 francs following a series of terrorist bomb explosions.

There was no information on whether where were any casualties from the explosions.

German occupation authorities in Paris simultaneously issued a proclamation ordering the death penalty for anyone found in possession of explosives.

Occupation authorities also issued a proclamation closing Paris restaurants at 5 p.m.—thus depriving thousands of their dinners. The proclamation admitted resumption and extension of provocations and terrorism.

The restaurants included under the German curfew decree were chiefly in the Montmartre and two Latin quarter centers of Boulevard St. Michel and Boulevard St. Germain.

Vichy Has New Fear

Domei

MADRID, December 2.—Fear that French North Africa might join the De Gaullists has been reflected in the hurried sending of General Jean-Marie Bergeret, Vichy Secretary of State for Colonies, to Africa, it was reported here from Vichy today.

It was believed the move was made after the dismissal of General Maxime Weygand, former Delegate General to North Africa and Commander-in-Chief of Vichy forces in French Africa, which was precipitated by his firm refusal to allow the Axis powers to build a supply route to Libya across Tunisia, which would shorten the sea route from Italy.

However, North Africa's attitude, it was believed, will not be revealed pending a decision in the Cyrenaican battle.

Vichy leaders are believed to be resigned to the acceptance of a new Eu-

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITAIN TO STRETCH CONSCRIPTION LIMIT

Churchill Advocates Enlisting Of All Males From 18 to 50 Years

ALL REASONS ENUMERATED

Constant Danger of Furious Onslaught by Germans Strongly Stressed

Domei

LONDON, December 2.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has introduced a motion to the House of Commons, calling for conscription of all males between the ages of 18 and 50 years, it was learned today.

The Prime Minister, at the same time, warned that eventually men of 60 years of age might be called.

Powers to compel all unmarried women, between the ages of 20 and 30, will be sought, although only volunteers among those women will be assigned for "lethal or combatant services," Prime Minister Churchill said.

Mr. Churchill gave the following reasons why Britain needed manpower:

1. Necessity of staffing new factories.
2. Maintenance of the British armies in the East to be prepared for continuance of heavy fighting there, and also provide modern equipment for large armies being raised and trained in India.
3. Supplying the Soviet Union from British production.
4. Prospective expansion of the air force and continuance of the growth of the British navy.
5. Continuous guard against invasion danger and also air raids.

Prime Minister Churchill added, Britain needs manpower since "at any time Chancellor Hitler may recognize his defeat by the Russian armies and to recover his disaster, he will visit us with all his fury."

Britain with allied help soon will be superior to the Axis in military strength, Mr. Churchill claimed, adding, the crisis of equipment is largely over but a crisis in manpower will dominate the year of 1942.

National Call Seen

Reuters

LONDON, November 28.—Every British man and woman, without age limit, is to become liable to national service. These, Reuter understands, are the

(Continued on Page 4)

LOSS ADMITTED OF SIDI REZEGH IN LIBYAN WAR

Bir El Hamid Also Taken By Axis Forces in N. Africa

MARMARICA FIGHT RAGES

Italians Hold On at Sollum Despite Fierce Attack—Many Prisoners Taken

Domei

CAIRO, December 2.—British forces have lost Sidi Rezegh and Bir el Hamed, both south of Tobruk and near the Egyptian-Libyan border, to the Axis in severe battle, during which the Axis forces broke through the Rezegh-Tobruk corridor, a British spokesman announced here today.

The spokesman, however, claimed the Axis victory as a "local success."

Meanwhile, the British navy reportedly is re-enforcing forces in Tobruk.

Marmarica Fight Still On

Domei

ROME, December 2.—Violent and bitter fighting between Axis and British forces continued yesterday in Marmarica, North Africa, where on the Tobruk front, activity of advanced detachments and intense artillery fire of both sides took place, the High Command announced today. At Sollum, Italian troops tenaciously held their positions in the face of renewed British attacks, the communique said.

Isolated skirmishes took place in the Sidi Rezegh area yesterday and 1,500 British prisoners were taken, including Brigadier-General Reginald Miles, artillery commander of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, the communique said.

Italian torpedo planes were said to have sunk a 5,000-ton British cruiser

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Cruiser Sydney Lost To Nazi Sea Raider

Domei

LONDON, December 2.—The 6,830-ton Australian cruiser, Sydney, has been sunk in a clash with the German merchant raider Steiermark, of 9,400 tons, which also has been sunk, the Admiralty announced today.

The announcement said the action occurred some time before November 26.

All the crew from the sunken Australian warship are missing while some of the crew of the Steiermark, formerly known as the Kormoran, was saved, the Admiralty said.

Berlin Silent

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—Official quarters here today declined to comment on the British Admiralty report that the 6,830-ton Australian cruiser has been sunk by the 9,400-ton German merchant raiders Steiermark, adding, an announcement would be made in due time.

Sloop Also Lost

Domei

CANBERRA, December 2.—The 1,060-ton Australian sloop Parramatta attached to the British Mediterranean Fleet has been sunk with a total loss of 141 men, it was officially announced today.

U.S. Airmen, Lured by Promises of Big Pay, Arrive to Aid Chiang; Not Keen on Fighting

Note:—A short report from Manila on the arrival of 100 American pilots to help Chiang Kai-shek fight Japan appeared in the morning edition of this paper, December 3. Further detail is given below as reported by the United Press from Manila.—Ed.

MANILA, November 26.—Five hundred airmen who "resigned" the United States Army and Navy have arrived somewhere in the Far East and have begun training to fight for Chiang Kai-shek.

One of the open secrets of the Far East, it is talked about in bars and clubs all the way from Karachi to Manila and is even mentioned in the newspapers.

At one point between these two cities it was heard Royal Air Force pilots also were being allowed to resign their commission and "volunteer" to help Chungking. However, the report is not confirmed.

The American contingent comprises 100 experienced pilots and 400 ground crew men. They are using Curtiss P-40s. As they are drawn from different Army and Navy squadrons they are being put through intensive operational training, including formation flying, before entering Chungking to join in defense of Yunnan, Chungking and any other threatened areas.

Part of U.S. Aid

A large number of pilots are from the Pensacola naval base.

United States authorities apparently winked when the flyers and ground crew men submitted their "resignations" in order to accept attractive terms offered by Chiang Kai-shek.

The pilots receive $600 monthly and maintenance, and carry insurance policies of $25,000 each, said reliable reports.

Most of them have their salaries deposited in the United States, except for a few dollars received in the Far East for spending money.

Although there is nothing "official" in the scheme, it can be assumed to be part of the United States policy of all out aid for Chungking.

As a further measure Chungking airmen are being sent to the United States for training. The first group of 54 headed by a Major in the Chungking Air force, is due to arrive in the United States shortly to start training at army airfields, probably in Texas.

Not All Rosy

The Americans have suffered a number of training accidents. It was re-

(Continued on Page 4)

MOP-UPS CONTINUED IN SHANTUNG SECTOR

2,000 Reds Crushed by Japanese in Dawn Attacks—Enemy Losses Climb

ANKING SEVERELY BOMBED

War Report for November Issued by Japanese Military—Outstanding Drives Made

Domei

TSINAN, Shantung Province, December 2.—Mop-up campaigns against red remnants in southern Shantung Province today reached a conclusive stage as 2,000 red troops of the 115th Division under Chen Kuang belonging to the 8th Route Army were annihilated by attacks opened at dawn today by several units of the Imperial forces which closed in on the enemy from the north, east, and west at Chingshan, 22 kilometers northeast of Fei Hsien in Shantung Province while another unit cut off all routes of escape by blockading the roads to the south. Enemy losses confirmed up to the time of the report are as follows:

632 dead, including 3 staff officers, 3 regimental commanders, and 10 battalion commanders.

199 prisoners.

2 light machine-guns,

170 rifles, and other small arms.

Ankang Bombed

Domei

FROM AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 2.—In the face of a barrage of anti-aircraft gun and anti-aircraft machine-gun fire, our air force this afternoon severely bombed Anking, 200 kilometers south of Sian in Shensi Province, completely destroying military objectives in and around the city. In the morning the airfields of Nancheng and Sian were bombed. All the planes returned safely to their base.

Situation Reviewed

Domei

PEKING, December 2.—The war situation during the month of November was summed up in a communique given out today by the authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, to the following effect:

"The Chungking regime, for acquiring the continued aid of the anti-Axis Powers, is now absorbed in

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SENT TO SINGAPORE

35,000-Ton Prince of Wales Drops Anchor, Chaperoned By Other 'Heavy Units'

MORE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE

Old China Station Command Succeeded by New Far Eastern Fleet

Domei

NEW YORK, December 2.—The British Admiralty is reported by the Associated Press to have ordered all coastal shipping in China waters to proceed immediately to Hongkong. Quoting informed sources in Shanghai, the AP report said the order affects all vessels belonging to the four principal British companies in the trade, namely, Jardine Matheson, Glen & Shire lines, Moller & Co. and China Navigation. Co.

Domei

SINGAPORE, December 2.—The 35,000-ton British battleship Prince of Wales has arrived in Singapore, it was reported today.

The Prince of Wales flew the flag of the new commander of the Far Eastern Fleet, Rear-Admiral Sir Tom Philips and was accompanied by a number of "other heavy units."

Meanwhile, it was announced other units will arrive in due time.

The Prince of Wales is the first capital ship ever dispatched to the Far East prepared for action.

Another "mysterious" capital ship has arrived here, it was said.

Meanwhile, the Far Eastern Fleet has been established in succession to the old China Station Command and has been given a status equal to the British Home and Mediterranean Fleets, it was announced.

It has been understood for some time that the British navy's China and East Indies units, besides the Australian and New Zealand squadrons eventually will be combined into the Far Eastern Fleet.

Preparations Hurried

With the Japanese-American negotiations coming to a most serious situation, the so-called ABCD encirclement line against Japan is apparently being strengthened, the Asahi reports.

According to recent foreign dispatches, British Malaya has proclaimed an emergency, mobilizing all the naval reservists in Singapore and air officers and voluntary corps in Malaya. The soldiers of the stationary troops in Hongkong have been ordered to return and the naval men have also been ordered to get ready against emergency:

The Netherlands East Indies authorities have also mobilized the army and navy, while summoning all reservists. In the Philippines, the United States headquarters of the Far Eastern troops is reported to have issued an order for emergency caution. The United States in cooperation with Britain is creating military bases in the northwest Pacific, it is said.

Further noteworthy is the report that

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MISSING AIRLINER DOOMED

Little Hope for 18 Passengers and Crew of 'Shanghai'

Domei

CANTON, December 2.—Latest reports from searching parties endeavoring to find the missing Chinese airliner "Shanghai" which disappeared on its regular Shanghai-Canton flight indicate that there is little hope for the safety of the 18 passengers and crew of the airplane. Although all efforts are being made the search is being hampered by bad weather and observers point out that there is little chance for survival of the occupants of the ill-fated plane if it were forced down over the open sea.

TOKYO ENVOYS MEET WELLES IN SHORT TALK

Nomura, Kurusu Make Call on Undersecretary For Conference

INVITATION OF U.S. SIDE

Japan's Attitude to Avoid War, Says Nomura—Won't Give Up Easily, Says Kurusu

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Saburo Kurusu, special envoy assisting Ambassador Nomura, called on Sumner Wells, Undersecretary of State, at 10:20 a.m. today and stayed half an hour.

When questioned upon his arrival at the State Department, Ambassador Nomura indicated that he and Ambassador Kurusu were calling at the invitation of Mr. Welles.

Before his meeting with Undersecretary of State, Welles, Ambassador Nomura said Japan is "giving weighty consideration to all aspects of the situation before answering the Hull note."

Ambassador Nomura added that Japan's attitude was one of avoiding war if possible. He said, "War will not settle anything. Nobody wants war."

Asked if he thought he still had a fighting chance, to obtain an agreement, Ambassador Kurusu replied, "Yes, I think so. I won't give up so easily."

The Japanese envoys declined further comment after the meeting and merely told correspondents, "Mr. Welles did the talking. We just listened."

The Japanese envoys declared after the meeting, "We are not in a position to disclose anything."

Meanwhile, the White House disclosed that President Roosevelt had summoned Undersecretary of State Welles, Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, and Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, to attend a conference at the White House at noon. Mr. Hull, Secretary of State, was confined at his home.

Meantime, State Department officials disclosed that Mr. Welles, during the 35-minute meeting with the Japanese envoys, made, for President Roosevelt's information, certain inquiries of the Japanese Government.

Pacific Called Tinder Box

Domei

NORFOLK, Virginia, December 2.—Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of Navy, in an address delivered before the Association of Commerce here today declared the Pacific "a tinder box waiting the spark that would explode all over the eastern quarter of the globe."

Everyone, he said, hopes that such an explosion would never occur, but added, the United States navy long has had to face the possibility of an explosion.

The United States navy does not underestimate Japan's power, Mr. Bard stated, adding, "the navy understands and is thoroughly prepared to face the fact that in the regrettable event of trouble in the Pacific, it will not be a minor one."

That is the prime reason why the United States naval program is being rushed at top speed and perhaps that is a fact which has not been stressed enough, Mr. Bard said.

Regarding the Atlantic, Mr. Bard said the British fleet is not invulnerable and is constantly suffering casualties.

The United States has been taught the hard lesson that the United States must always be able to protect itself with its own resources, Mr. Bard asserted.

He warned the United States never again to be faced with the enormous task of building a two-ocean navy overnight, adding, in the past, the United States has felt secure in centering its naval power in the Pacific but current events have shown the fallacy of this belief.

Roosevelt Can't Recuperate

The following conversation which took place between the "Yomiuri" office in Tokyo and their special correspondent at New York on December 2 may be of special interest, especially at a time when the Japan-U.S. talks have reached a stage of such grave importance as to induce President Roosevelt to speed up his return to the White House at Washington from Warm Springs where he had been recuperating owing to an attack of infantile paralysis.

Q.—Does the return of the President not give one the impression that the degree of tensity of the Japan-U.S. talks has become greater?

A.—There is no doubt that the atmosphere has become grave. The so-called recuperation of the President is a matter of absolute necessity due to his suffering from infantile paralysis, but it has been impossible for him to take sufficient recuperation as his psysical condition requires, ever since this

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AUSTRALIA, VICTIM OF NIGHTMARE

Once Peaceful Land, Now Stirred Up by Invasion Bugaboo—Seen Willing to Offer Territory for American Use as Bases

Australia in wartime is analyzed in all its aspects by an article under the heading "Australia Has Nightmares About Japan and Offers Itself to U.S. For Use As Strategic Base," which recently appeared in the Miyako.

The article points out that the offensive attitude of Australia toward Japan has become considerably increased ever since Prime Minister Curtin of the Labor Party succeeded to the former Cabinet, saying that the present government is in reality dragging its 7,000,000 people into war.

It states that Australia is trying to please the United States to such an extent that it will, if necessary, permit the United States to utilize Australia as a strategic base.

Touching upon the Australian attitude toward Japan, the article points out that the Australian people in general have begun to take an extremely anti-Japanese attitude as a result of the active campaign waged by the government calling for the need of checking Japan, adding that the people there have individually been very pro-Japanese so far.

The article runs as follows:

"While on the one hand Britain's chances of ultimate victory have become extremely remote with the European war developing greatly in Germany's favor, Australia has come to assume the appearance as though it is actively engaged in building up its war-time structure.

Enjoyed Long Peace

"Lying secluded in the South Pacific and adhering strictly to the seclusive White Australia policy, Australia has been enjoying a lengthy period of peace as the Utopia of democracy ever since the founding of this commonwealth over a century ago. However, with the European war developing so unfavorably for its mother country Britain, it is now striving heart and soul toward rendering its mother country every form of military and economic assistance. The actual status is that, in order to show its loyalty toward its mother country which has become placed in such a disadvantageous position as a result of the European war as well as of the serious situation that has arisen recently in the Pacific zone through the emergency measures that Japan has been obliged to take against the ABCD encirclement, Australia is busily occupying itself day and night in the task of perfecting its own defense.

"Ever since Prime Minister Curtin of the Labor Party succeeded to the former Cabinet, the offensive attitude of Australia toward Japan has become considerably increased both politically and militarily, and it is in reality dragging its nation of 7,000,000 people into war. The foreign policy of Prime Minister Curtin obviously shows that, while he has pledged loyalty to his mother country by acting in full collaboration with the latter, he is doing his utmost to curry favor with the United States by making the degree of collaboration with it still closer, being in fact prepared, if necessary, to permit the United States to utilize Australia as a strategic base. It may be said that, as a means to conceal its own inadequate defense measures in the event of a crisis arising in the Pacific, Australia is in reality showing that it is dependent on military aid from the United States.

Suffering From Japanophobia

"The feelings of the Australian Government toward Japan represent nothing else but the usual sense of apprehension of small and weak nations entertained toward some so-called illusion. However, this feeling of peril and uneasiness toward Japan has come to imbed thoughts of Japanophobia not only among Australian government circles, but also among the inhabitants of Australia who have hitherto possessed a fairly clear understanding about Japan.

"The government and people of Australia have in the past been quite different in their ideas, as may be seen from fact that whereas the government has always resorted to extremely anti-Japanese policies, the people have individually been very pro-Japanese. However, as a result of the active campaign waged by the government advocating the necessity of inflicting pressure upon Japan, especially since the reports of a crisis in the Japan-United States relations as well as it having become actually realized that Britain's position in the European War is so unfavorable, the people in general too began to adopt an extremely anti-Japanese attitude, and this phenomenon has prompted the Australian Government to make its 7,000,000 inhabitants prepare themselves for war against Japan."

As one example of how Australia is suffering from Japanophobia, the article introduces opinions set forth by the Australian press on the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate and concludes that Australia is to run a risk of picking up chestnuts out of

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG CROWD ATTENDS FREY PRESENTATION

Interesting Violin Program by Tokyo Music Academy Professor—Iguchi at Piano

A violin program of unusual interest was given by Professor Willy Frey, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, at the Nihon Seinenkan, attracting a large audience. Motonari Iguchi, assistant professor of the same Academy, was at the piano.

Mozart's Violin Concerto in D major, Koechel No. 271, in three movements, (Allegro maestoso—Andante—Rondo), was, according to the program, a first performance in this country. But most probably, the opening number, too, consisting of Reger's Sonata for Violin Alone, in D minor, Opus 42 No. 1, was heard for the first time here on the occasion of Tuesday's concert. The work is in four movements: Allegro energico—Adagio con gran expressione—Prestissimo assai—Allegro energico.

Comparatively neglected in international concert life, and hardly familiar to the average concertgoer in this country, Max Reger is nevertheless one of the most interesting, most imposing musical personalities of the period following that usually called the "Romantic" period of European music. Born in 1873, ten years before the death of Richard Wagner, Reger grew up in a time which saw the most impetuous expansion and intensification of the means and ends of musical expression. Strauss, Mahler, Debussy, Strawinsky had been his contemporaries.

Little influenced by the general trend for the bombastic which marked his time, Reger has given his most important musical creations in works for solo instruments and chamber music combinations, which had almost been in oblivion since the time of Bach. His Sonatas for Violin alone belong to this category, and musical circles in Tokyo may be grateful to Professor Willy Frey for the opportunity he gave them to become acquainted with a representative Sonata of this type, revealing the immense capacity of musical expression which Reger alone among his contemporaries was able to cram into an unaccompanied violin part.

Another work of interest on Tuesday's program was Schubert's Fantasia in C major Opus 159, for violin and piano, in three movements (Andante molto; Allegretto—Andantino—Allegro, vivace). Obviously inspired in its melodic line by Schubert's lied creations, it is probably the most significant among Schubert's violin compositions, conceived on a far larger and technically more pretentious scale than his earlier violin sonatas.

The last part of the program consisted of Smetana's "From My Country;" Wieniawski's Concert Polonaise in D major, Opus 4; Chopin-Wilhelmy's Notturno Opus 27 No. 2, and Bazzini's Ronde des Lutins, Opus 25.

From beginning to end, this program, which was crammed with technical problems of the highest order, was presented by Professor Frey in a very imposing manner. His qualities as a first class violinist, which have been acknowledged on many previous occasions, were fully confirmed in his renditions, in the problematical Reger Sonata not less than in the technical fireworks displayed in the last part of the program. Mr. Iguchi gave altogether good support, well balanced in the Mozart Concerto, but too overpowering and wilful in the Schubert Fantasia.

The large audience acclaimed all of Professor Frey's interpretations with cordial applause, and a stormy ovation at the end resulted in an encore, a Spanish Dance by Granados being played with great brilliance and verve.

British Battleship Sent to Singapore

(Continued From Page 1)

the United States is planning to convoy transportation on the Burma Roads by its voluntary air corps and that the Australian troops numbering some 50,000 are preparing for invasion of Thailand.

Such strengthening of the encirclement line against this country cannot be observed as a mere demonstration but can be concluded as a positive offensive against Japan. Particularly, it cannot be passed over that Britain is placing strong military coersion on Thailand from the directions of Malaya and Burma.

Despite such circumstances, the Japanese Empire is continuing diplomatic negotiations with hopes for peace, but the above-mentioned progress of military preparations against Japan is only tending to worsen the situation, the Asahi comments.

Must Bear Responsibility

It is quite understandable that despite the repeated expressions of hope for the peace by the United States and British leaders they are concentrating their energies in stimulating the situation behind the scene. The responsibility for the worst situation should naturally be borne by Britain and the United States, the Asahi concludes.

The Asahi dispatch from Nanking says that that Brigadier-General John Magruder, United States military adviser to Chungking, in his meeting with Chiang Kai-shek and other military leaders of the Chungking regime recently, asked for commanding rights in the southwestern areas.

Although an agreement was reached that the United States military mission would join the supreme command of the Southwest, it is understood that General Magruder asked for the right on a wholesale scale on the pretext of the seriousness of the situation.

The items discussed at the meeting are understood to be as follows:

1. Increase of the American technicians to Chungking and the dispatch of them to various parts in the southwest.
2. Chungking troops trained in the Philippines by the United States military mission will be incorporated into Chungking's Fifth and Sixth Armies.
3. Strengthening of the liaison between supreme leaders of Chungking and the military missions of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.
4. Increase of military bases along the borders of Sikang and Yunnan provinces by the Singapore and the Philippines authorities.
5. United States' dispatch to Singapore of army, navy and air corps, a part of which will be stationed on the Burma border.
6. Re-adjustment of the defense of Chungking.

Singapore Waters Mined

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The Navy Department reported today that the British Admiralty has announced the eastern approaches to Singapore have been mined.

The Navy Department said the mined area extends off the south coast of Johore and that vessels must enter that area at their own risk.

Japan Must Not Weaken

Before a capacity crowd in the Hibiya Public Hall, Seigo Nakano, President of the Tohokai Party, urged the nation to gain a correct view vis-a-vis the situation with which Japan is confronted at this moment, saying that Japan's defense line will collapse if it bows in its negotiations with U.S. His speech came in his lecture meeting entitled "To Surmount Current Difficulties" on Tuesday afternoon. Touching upon domestic affairs, Mr. Nakano urged leaders of the nation to give ear to the voices of the people, to know what and how they feel and think.

Australia Is Seen Victim of Nightmare

(Continued From Page 1)

the fire for others.

It says as follows:

"The newspapers and magazines published in Australia are loyally serving their government by engaging in a ruthless Japanophobia campaign. Let us take for example the following comments regarding the Japanese South Sea Mandated Islands:—

Progress of Mandated Isles

"Japan's South Sea Mandated Isands have witnessed considerable development within the last few years, as evidenced from the fact that, whereas the Japanese population there in 1936 totaled only about 60,000, some increased doubly to over 120,000 in 1940. Such an astounding increase serves as actual evidence of Japan's so-called southward movement as well as exploitation of the South Seas zone, and is a matter that cannot be ignored. On furthermore viewing matters from the industrial standpoint, its sugar industry, rock phosphate mining and fisheries are being acceleratively developed, which constitute sources of gradually increasing uneasiness to Australia. In contrast to this, how are the conditions in Australia and British New Guinea, especially as regards New Guinea whose present population amounts to only a little over 5,000? Judging from these facts, it is not difficult to perceive where Japan's real objective lies in aiming at the South Sea islands."

Such an opinion like this is only natural for a country like Australia where Japanophobia has become so widespread, and the recent action on the part of Australia, which is planning to assume an anti-Japanese offensive, by intentionally misconstruing all facts is identical to a person "recklessly plunging himself into the flames merely in order to gather a few chestnuts."

The article also introduces the list of Australia's military strength as of the end of 1938, with the conclusion that Australia is showing its readiness to offer its own territory to the United States for use as a strategic base because it is an extremely difficult task for Australia of today to realize the proposed expansion of its army.

The article continues to say:

"With Germany's frontal attack against Britain and Japan's active headway in the Pacific lying before its eyes, Australia is today making frantic efforts toward expanding and strengthening its national defense preparations. Former War Secretary Spender strove hard to realize his ideal that Australia's Defense Force should be raised to 250,000 men, and, in keeping with the ex-War Secretary's policy, War Secretary Francis Ford of the Curtin Cabinet is loudly clamoring for the enlistment of more men. No stone is being left unturned in the efforts to enlist more recruits, as may be seen from the posters hanging in the trams and buses of such modern cities as Melbourne and Sydney as well as motorcars equipped with loud-speakers running frantically about the streets canvassing for recruits.

Military Power Shown

"Australia's military strength as at the end of 1938 was as follows:—

Army Headquarters (Melbourne)	125
(including Australian Army Cadets)	
District No. 1	
State of Queensland	5,433
District No. 2	
State of New South Wales	16,610
District No. 3	
State of Victoria	14,495
District No. 4	
State of South Australia	4,073
District No. 5	
State of West Australia	3,271
District No. 6	
State of Tasmania	1,682
Total	45,690

"The present-day dilemma on the part of Australia lies therein that mere recruiting of troops will not suffice to realize its plan to increase its pre-European War strength of 45,000 odd men, as seen from the above list, to five times of the said strength in addition to also dispatching Australian troops to various battlefronts.

"Moreover, the latest census statistics reveal the fact that, of the inhabitants of Australia, males eligible for military service number 371,000 between the ages of 12 to 18, 482,000 between 16 and 26, and 472,000 between 26 and 35. Of these, the best suited for military service, namely, those ranging between 18 and 35 number 954,000. Assuming that 30 per cent of them enlist for service, this brings the figure to only 285,000.

Army Expansion Difficult

"It obviously follows that to realize the proposed expansion of the army will be an extremely difficult task under prevailing conditions in Australia, and this is responsible for the reason why Australia has come to adopt the attitude of assuming an important role in the anti-Japan encirclement line at the instigation of the United States, and is showing its readiness to offer its own territory to the United States for use as a strategic base.

"Furthermore, the Australian Air Force that has become famous by sending its units to Singapore, the Dutch Indies and Malaya, is similar to that of Canada, which country is busily occupied in the training of fliers, as may be seen from the manner in which it is training pilots and men of the land crew as well as rendering practical instruction in the technical education of technical college students."

"After dealing with the present condition of Australian heavy industries, the article concludes that Australia has started activities as the arsenal for supplying the front battle-line of British possessions in the Southwestern Pacific, the Dutch East Indies and New Zealand.

"It also says that Australia of today is no longer merely on the verge of participation in the war, but is internally already actually participating in the war in the Pacific to a greater degree than the ABCD encirclement bloc."

The article in this part runs as follows:

"The present European war has served as a great stimulus to heavy industrial circles in Australia. Australia, which has hitherto been known as the Land of Sheep and Kangaroos, had been extremely backward as regards its heavy industries due its national policy having laid special stress upon the development of farming and cattle-breeding. However, since the outbreak of the European war, the only industrial zone with Newcastle in the State of New South Wales as its center has witnessed an astounding degree of development.

Glimpse of Labor Setup

"As the best and most handy medium for showing the development of heavy industries in Australia, it might do well to take a glimpse at its labor situation. The number of laborers has increased from the pre-war figure of approximately 200,000 to roughly 350,000, with every indication of increasing still further.

"Newcastle, the present-day principal center of Australian heavy industries has, with coal mines situated in its background, come to attain its present-day development principally from the iron and steel million industries under the management of the B.H.P. Company and the Australian Steel Companies. The colossal volume of their production may easily be estimated from the fact that coal is being consumed at the rate of 4½ tons per minute or approximately 45,000 tons per week.

"Australia, which is confronted with the crisis in the South western Pacific, has, while on the one hand laying mines around its coast-line for its own self-defense, and completing various defensive measures against any possible landing of hostile troops, come to hold an important position also as a support for the safeguarding of the interests of the British colonies scattered over the southern Pacific. On the other hand, it has commenced activities as the Arsenal for supplying the front battle-lines of these British possessions in the Southwestern Pacific as well as the Dutch East Indies and New Zealand, etc.

Actually Involved in War

"Frankly speaking, it may safely be asserted that present-day Australia is no longer merely on the verge of participation in the war but is internally already actually participating in the war in the Pacific to a greater degree than the ABCD encirclement bloc.

"Although Prime Minister Curlin is paying significant attention to the negotiations between Japan and the United States, we should not overlook the facts that its offensive attitude toward Japan is becoming increasingly aggressive day by day in addition to its dispatching of mechanized divisions overseas as well as sending of additional air force reinforcements to British colonies. This attitude on the part of Australia toward Japan is mainly due to its having become confident of being able to depend upon aid from the United States in the event of any emergency situation arising.

The Weather

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TOKYO

Tonight: Cloudy, drizzling at intervals; with northeasterly winds.

Tomorrow: Cloudy, later fair; with northerly winds.

The Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory

Wednesday, December 3

High pressure areas are located in Ou and in the eastern parts of Manchoukuo, while low pressure zones are found over the seas to the south of Japan Proper with atmospheric discontinuous lines running from the east to the south. As a result, it is cloudy in the regions of Japan Proper facing the Pacific with drizzling rains in the southern portions of Kanto and the Izu Island regions. Fair and cloudy weather is alternating in other parts of Japan Proper, Chosen and Manchoukuo, with local snowfalls in the southern parts of Manchoukuo and northern Chosen.

The temperature in Tokyo was 41 degrees F. or 2.7 degrees F. higher than normal at 6 a.m. today.

Mop-Ups Continued In Shantung Sector

(Continued From Page 1)

evading and hiding its conflict with the Chinese Red party. However, actual conditions of the Chungking-Communist relations are such that the strife between the two is still unremedied and keen in North China adjacent to the established sphere of the Red influence. Especially, the fierce clean-up operations of the Japanese forces against both the Chungking and Communist troops have further stimulated the severe feud between the two, giving rise to armed clashes between them at various places for the purposes of attaining provisions and spheres of influence.

"Although the Chungking-Communist discord is still going from bad to worse as mentioned above, it is patched up roughly owing to the current complicated international situation.

"Outstanding among the mopping-up operations carried out by the Japanese forces during November was that aimed at eliminating the Communist Shantung columns and the 115th Division which had been infesting the southern portion of Shantung Province. The Imperial forces commencing their daring drive against the foe at the dawn of November 5, smashed the main force of the Reds and completely upset their concentration bases. The Japanese troops are still carrying on operations with the object of wiping out the Communist influence.

"Meanwhile, the Japanese campaign against the Chungking 90th Army and the 1st Division, which was launched in the southern part of Shansi Province from the latter part of October, proved to be a great success. In the drive, Japanese troops on November 10 effected a night attack against large numbers of the enemy who had been putting up a stubborn resistance at their positions at Yumenkow. As a result, the defeated enemy abandoned some 1,550 dead, while more than 2,230 were made prisoners by the Japanese.

"Furthermore, the air force in North China since November 30 has continued its relentless bombing of various strategical points of the enemy, inclusive of Sian and Sienyang both in Shensi Province, in harmony with the intensive raids of the Japanese flying corps on the interiors of Central and North China. In this manner, the Japanese air units are successively controlling the key positions on the north-western route.

"The third movement for expediting peace and order is well under way since November 1. The third drive is designed for consummating the people's preparedness for economic war against the enemy, in addition to the objects of the first and second campaigns for strengthening the self-defense of the local people and to integrate the preparations for an ideological warfare against the Communists. The current drive has been pushed ahead toward its goal."

Dr. Axling, Known as 'Father of Slums,' Will Remain Here Under Any Situation

With the Tatuta Maru having pulled out of Yokohama Tuesday afternoon carrying on board 23 Americans including intimate friends of Japan, there are now only a handful of American residents left in Tokyo. However, among these few there is at least one American citizen who says he has no intention to leave here "under any circumstances."

The American is nobody else but Dr. William Axling, the honorary secretary of the Misaki-kaikan Hall, Misaki-cho, Kanda-ku, who has lived in Japan for the past 40 years, as a most enthusiastic Christian social worker. In the slum quarters of Fukagawa-ku, he is looked up to as the "Father of Fukagawa."

The various social institutions he established here and there in Tokyo, he says, would not allow him to leave here with indifference. Also there is one attachment in the person of his adopted daughter whom he personally saved from certain death from amidst the debris of the historic Tokyo earthquake and fire in 1923. The girl, then just a new-born baby bereaved of its parents, is now mother to two children, her husband having been chosen through the parental kindness of the Axling couple.

Dr. Axling was born in 1873 in Omaha, Nebraska. Soon after his graduation from the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, N. Y., he came over here, accompanied by his newly-wed wife, in 1901 as a Gospel preacher, to spend the first five years in Sendai and Morioka, both in the Tohoku district.

It was during his stay in Tohoku, that the earnest missionary, at the time of Tohoku famine in 1903-4, visited many mountainous villages in the region braving through the piled-up snow with straw sandals on. He devoted his body and soul to relieve the famine sufferers, forgetting all the privations he had to encounter.

Then his seat was removed to Tokyo where the missionary's work was divided into social relief enterprises, preaching of Christianity and education in general based on the Christian faith. The Misaki Tabernacle was soon put up through his effort, as the center of these works. Meeting the great earthquake in 1923, the social relief work came to have its headquarters in the Fukagawa-kaikan Hall, established soon after the earthquake havoc. Since then, up till very recently, Mr. and Mrs. Axling lived in the hall to serve as sincere and ardent comfortor to the laboring classes in the ward. The couple are their intimate friends and are loved and respected as their "father and mother."

During this long stay, on the other hand, Dr. Axling visited abroad eight times sometimes as a representative of the Japanese Christians to attend international conventions and other times as an elucidator of Japan's true position in the complicated international arena of today. Each time when he felt the need of explaining Japan's stand to the United States, such as when the discriminatory immigration bill against Japanese was submitted to Congress or the Manchurian Incident occurred, he would return to his own country and try to explain the facts to his own countrymen through his lecturing travels all over the continent. He is now firmly resolved to stay here till his death.

Met by the press Tuesday, Dr. Axling said in his fluent Japanese to the following effect:

"My life is solidly connected with Japan. I shall never think of leaving here under any circumstances. Maybe my advanced age will not allow me to further contribute to the welfare of your country, but I think your people's generosity will kindly let me stay here comfortably.

"I have traveled through many countries only to find that there are nowhere to be found such a polite and grateful people as the Japanese. The laboring classes in Fukagawa, for instance, are the best people I have ever met. Though they are poor, their personality is just the quintessence of human sincerity. I have my adopted daughter, Haruko. She is now the mother of two children, and my love of her is another positive factor which does not permit me ever to return to my native country."

Tokyo Envoys Meet Welles In Short Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

summer due to the death of his mother as well as the various Atlantic and Pacific problems. The President has a habit of becoming nervous and irritable unless he is able to rest himself sufficiently. Just when he was hoping to be able to recuperate at Warm Springs for some time he was compelled to return back in haste to the White House due to his having received such a large number of long-distance telephone calls from Washington in connection with the strong-toned speeches of Premier Tojo and Foreign Minister Togo which created quite a shock over here. A return trip from from Washington to Warm Springs takes 40 hours by train and motor-car. The President started out with the intention of reserving the whole of Tuesday for recuperation and returning on Wednesday, but this time he had only 24 hours for actual rest. However, as the balance of 16 hours represents the time that he was obliged to suffer from fatigue, it is most probable that the President has become still more irritable since his return. There has never yet been any similar instance during the whole of the President's tenure of office for three terms, and this alone should suffice to prove the degree of tension which prevails at Washington today. It was only just a while ago that several American reporters asked me quite seriously,

"When is the Japanese warship coming to America to take back Ambassador Kurusu?"

"Has Ambassador Kurusu already finished his packing?" and made me feel quite puzzled as to what replies I should give. The general tone of the American press has changed considerably, as evidenced from the fact, that the main topic until yesterday of "If War Should Break out between U.S. and Japan," has changed already to "War Strategy against Japan" in all papers. A noteworthy point is that the general press opinion has recently switched over from the Japan-U.S. Problem to the question of Japan versus the various ABCD countries.

Q.—In what manner do the American authorities make announcements regarding the Japan-U.S. talks?

A.—Information is usually given out by the Department of State, which is directly broadcast like wild fire throughout the whole world by telephone from a small room in which about forty correspondents from various countries, including Germans and Italians, are gathered together. Apart from these, there are weekly interviews between the President and press reporters at the White House every Tuesday at 4 p.m., at which 200 press reporters of various countries gather together. Whenever some question of grave importance crops up great congestion occurs at the narrow entrance to the room already about an hour before the appointed hour in an attempt to forestall the others in order to secure the best seats. As soon as the President, whose desk is placed with a glass door of a terrace facing the lawn forming the background, makes his appearance, a batch of sinewy F.B.I. special guards form themselves in line with various Congress leaders on the side. Two or three chairs are placed in front of the President's desk so as to keep the press reporters away at a fair distance. Such being the case, not only those coming behind time, but even the newspaper men on the third and fourth rows are at times unable to not only catch a glimpse of the President's face but even hear his voice. As if to depict the President's past career as Vice Minister of Navy, the interior of the room is gaily decorated with models of ships and oil paintings of warships together with flags of the Stars and Stripes, and the top of the desk is almost completely covered up with gifts from the President's admirers from near and far in the shape of wood engravings and other works of art. The only book is a special dictionary which seems to the source responsible for the forming by the President of numerous modern phrases such as the "Arsenal of Democratic nations" and so forth.

Q.—The 2nd falls on Tuesday, but will the regular interview be held that day at 4 p.m. (Tokyo time 6 a.m. on December 3)?

A.—Probably. All newspaper men are eagerly looking forward to this press interview in anticipation that he will make some startling statement on that occasion. I guess that there will be the usual rush for seats again.

Q.—What are today's movements of the President who rushed back in such haste to Washington?

A.—He appears to be discussing various matters secretly at the White House with Secretary of State Hull and various Army and Navy heads, but nothing can be ascertained as matters are being kept in strict secrecy. It was rather unpleasantly warm at Washington but it has at last changed to the usual cold winter climate from today. The sky is cloudy and gloomy. Christmas is fast approaching, but I wonder what sort of Christmas we will be having this year. The usual Japanese-made articles for Christmas such as pretty toys, crackers and mandarin oranges cannot be seen anywhere on account of the asset-freezing act. Children in America will doubtlessly be missing them. We special correspondents here are firmly determined to stay here in the United States to the last day and do our utmost for the sake of the news service. Hope that all of you in Japan will do your best. Good-bye.

Paris Fined Heavily For New Fireworks

(Continued From Page 1)

ropean order, but feel they must consolidate their position toward the people by securing German concessions, the report said.

Darlan to Make Statement

Domei

VICHY, December 2.—Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice-Premier, will issue a statement some time today concerning the St. Florentin meeting among Premier Henri Philippe Petain, Admiral Darlan and Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, it was reported this morning.

Meeting Significant

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 2.—The selection of the date as well as the atmosphere of the meeting between Reich Marshal Hermann Goering and Marshal Petain was considered as rather revealing with regard to the importance of this meeting, it was stated by Wilhelmstrasse quarters. As far as the selection of the date was concerned it should be noted that the meeting took place immediately after the conlcusion of the "First European Congress" in Berlin, and, so the Wilhelmstrasse added, it was generally known that Marshal Petain was greatly interested in the European ideal.

The Wilhelmstrasse, moreover, pointed to the "undisgnified pressure" to which France was now being subjected by quarters outside Europe. After all, it was the same France which had formerly been overshowered with manifestations of sympathy by these same quarters who accused it now of having lost the war. Europe indeed, it was pointed out in Berlin, was indebted to President Roosevelt for the realization of the common destiny of the European states. Asked about the possible connection that might exist between this recent meeting between Marshal Petain and Reich Marshal Goering and the former meeting at Montoire and whether the policy begun at Montoire would be pursued, the spokesman answered that it was obvious that everyone was thinking about Montoire while trying to analyze the importance of this recent meeting. In fact, this new meeting would again prove to be a disillusionment for those across the Channel and on the other side of the Atlantic who, long since, had been fighting against the Montoire policy.

News in Brief

Inhalers for Babies

As one of the works in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo taking place next spring, a plan is now being mapped by the Nichi-man Teikoku Fujinkai (the Japan-Manchoukuo National Women's Society) for presenting 3,000 inhalers to the Japanese colonies in Manchoukuo whose babies' death results mostly from pneumonic diseases.

New Society Inaugurated

The inauguration ceremony of the Japan Propaganda Culture Society was held at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Tuesday, beginning at 3 p.m. The society was organized by leading advertising agencies, advertisers and advertising mediums all over the country for serving the State through their propaganda activities.

30 Hurt in Bus Accident

Some 30 passengers were injured seriously or slightly in Gunma Prefecture Tuesday morning when a Government Railway bus driven by Fumio Tetsuji tumbled down into Azuma River by accident near Iwajima-mura, Azuma-gun, according to a telephone message received here from Maebashi. All the injured are being treated in near-by hospitals.

Mother and Baby Murdered

A 28-year-old mother named Matsue Mukai and her baby were murdered Tuesday evening in their home of Sakuragi-cho, Uyeno, Shitaya-ku, it was reported to the Yanaka police by her husband and father Kamarei Mukai, a lawyer, who returned home about 7:50 p.m. When Mr. Mukai returned to his home and rang the bell the light turned out suddenly and a man described as of 35-years old rushed out and fled away, the police were told.

Tramcar Pickpocket

Tamaichi Takagi, a carpenter of Torigoe-cho, Asakusa-ku, was pickpocketed about 10 p.m. Tuesday in a tramcar running between Kaminarimon and Azumabashi, it was reported to the Hisakata police. The purse contained ¥1,000.

Down to Ashes

A pharmaceutical company factory at Kyodo, Setagaya-ku, was reduced to ashes as a result of a fire which broke out in its laboratory about 2 p.m. A fireman was slightly injured during the fire-fighting.

Kills Own Children

A tragic accident took place in Saifu-mura, Kitotama-gun, Tokyo Prefecture Tuesday afternoon when a 27-year-old mother attempted to commit suicide by slashing her throat with a kitchen-knife after having killed her four children with the same weapon, it was discovered by her husband in returning home, according to a telephone message received here from Fuchu. The cause of the accident is being investigated by the police.

U.S. MARINES AT MANILA

Withdrew From Shanghai—Placed Under 16th Naval District

Domei

MANILA, December 3.—Men and officers of the United States Marine Corps, totaling 360, which withdrew from Shanghai recently arrived outside Manila harbor late Monday night aboard an American vessel and began disembarkation yesterday morning, it was reported today.

The personnel of the Marine Corps, it was said, will be placed under the command of the commandant of the 16th Naval District, Rear-Admiral John Morris Smeallie.

Johore in Emergency

Domei

SINGAPORE, December 2.—Johore, of the Unfederated Malay States, last night proclaimed a state of emergency thereby placing the entire Malay peninsula under preparedness, it was reported today. Meanwhile, the Singapore air port also was placed under military control as general mobilization continued.

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Loss Admitted Of Sidi Rezegh In Libyan War

(Continued From Page 1)

off the coast of Tobruk, Libya.

German and Italian air units in North Africa were active yesterday, attacking British troops, motor cars and food stores, the communique said, adding, Axis aircraft bombed Tobruk, as well as railways at Sidi Berrani and Marsa Matruh, causing explosions and fires.

A total of 15 British planes was said to have been shot down by Italian and German fighters and numerous other planes damaged.

Not Decisive Wins

Domei

NEW YORK, December 2.—Although the British Empire forces in Libya have secured local initial victories and apparently hold a strategic advantage, they probably do not yet hold advantages by any means sufficient to produce a sweeping and decisive success which the British have advertised unfortunately as their primary objective, Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military and naval expert reported from Washington today.

Great damage undoubtedly has been wrought on the Axis forces, reducing them by half, however, the majority of Axis infantry probably is not yet seriously hurt, Mr. Baldwin asserted.

At the same time, the British have achieved success at a considerable cost, Mr. Baldwin said, adding, Germany, moreover, reportedly is straining every resource to en-enforce Lieutenant-General Edwin Rommel, commander of German mechanized units in North Africa, with more planes which are believed to be flying to North Africa.

Two armored and two motorized divisions, probably earmarked for North Africa service also are being sent to Lieutenant-General Rommel via Italy, South France and Tunisia, Mr. Baldwin said.

Therefore, Mr. Baldwin declared, it is likely the Libyan war will be prolonged and will continue for some days or weeks.

Messersmith Nominated

Domei

WASHINGTON, November 28.—President Roosevelt yesterday nominated George S. Messersmith as Ambassador to Mexico, succeeding Josephus Daniels who recently resigned. Mr. Messersmith at present is Ambassador to Cuba. The nominaiton was sent to the Senate for approval.

Licenses Required

Domei

LONDON, December 2.—The Government today announced, effective tomorrow, export licenses will be required for all shipments of British goods to the Far East.

Kuriyama to Tokyo

Domei

HANOI, December 2.—Ambassador Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Ambassadorial office in Hanoi left this morning by plane for Tokyo to confer with the home Government. He will arrive in Tokyo tomorrow afternoon.

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Japanese Press Comments

Wednesday, December 3

ASAHI—Japanese-American Talks
France and European New Order
HOCHI—Partial Reorganization of Cabinet
Southwestern Pacific
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Thai Neutrality in Danger

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Japanese-American Talks

ASAHI

The Japanese-American situation is rapidly developing. President Roosevelt has returned hurriedly to Washington, curtailing his sojourn at the Warm Springs holiday resort. It is evident that the chief executive intends to handle personally the negotiations with Japan. On Tuesday, Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu together called at the State Department and conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull for more than an hour. It goes without saying that at the meeting which was the first since the American proposals for a settlement on pending differences were communicated to Japan, matters of vital importance came up for discussion.

We are told that the American proposals were within the framework of the policy which was insisted upon in the early part of the Japanese-American talks. If this was the case we are afraid that the talks stand very small chance.

Tuesday's meeting came while the world was gravely concerned over the possible outcome of the talks. Following the meeting, Ambassador Kurusu told newspaper men that the meeting was in the nature of a continuation of the talks rather than that of a reopening of the conversations. It was implied in this statement the view that there was difficulty in reconciling the stands of the two countries concerned, both sides having already stated their views. It is easy to see from the behavior of the two envoys that Japan still refuses to give up hope of reaching a settlement with the United States, although it would be extremely difficult to bridge the gap between the positions of the two countries. All Japan has to do is to do what is humanly possible to come to terms with America. We think with Ambassador Nomura that at no time was there a greater need for statesmanship.

France and the European New Order

ASAHI

News dispatches tell of a meeting held between the French Premier, Marshal Henri Petain, and the German Air Minister, Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, in occupied France on December 1. It is obvious that the meeting which lasted for three hours, will produce far-reaching effects on the general international situation.

A year ago, Chancellor Adolf Hitler met with Marshal Petain. The hour-long meeting was symbolic of the future relationship of Germany and France, and certainly was much less important politically that the meeting between the French Premier and Grand Marshal Goering on December 1. Remembering the circumstances leading to the holding of the meeting, it is hard to dismiss as altogether unfounded the reports which went about following the meeting that a new agreement had been concluded between Germany and France. A German-French naval agreement in the Mediterranean would constitute a very serious problem to Great Britain. Not only France but Turkey and other countries which are wavering in their attitude have to decide definitely whether to join the Axis or the group of countries opposed to it. To our thinking these countries will be serving their best interests by making common cause with the Axis Powers which have achieved a large measure of success in the task of constructing a new order in Europe.

Partial Reorganization of Cabinet

HOCHI

Premier Tojo made a partial reorganization of the Cabinet Tuesday. Foreign Minister Togo was relieved of his additional post of the Minister of Oversea Affairs, and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino was made concurrently Overseas Minister. Communications Minister Terashima was also relieved of his additional post as Minister of Railways, and for that post was appointed the former Railways Minister Hatta. This particial reorganization is for strengthening the Cabinet in order to meet the current domestic and international situation. Particularly, when Japan's diplomacy is now facing a great crisis, the Foreign Minister must be permitted to devote his entire time and energy to diplomatic affairs. Then, Japan's wartime food supply depends much on colonies, and thus the Agricultural and Forestry Minister is also to look after overseas affairs.

The new Railways Minister Hatta has already held that post before and as transportation is now very important, he was appointed to apply his experience and knowledge to railway administration, while Communications Minister Terashima is allowed to engage solely in communications affairs which are now urgent problems.

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HOCHI

The Japan-America negotiation have now reached the final stage. At this moment we cannot overlook the fact that the ABCD anti-Japanese encircling line is being intensified and the situation in the southwestern Pacific, particularly Thailand and French Indo-China, is strained.

It is reported that the British authorities have declared an emergency situation for Singapore and Malaya, issuing orders to military men to be ready to receive further orders. Under the name of protecting the Burma road, troops are being massed along the so-called Popham line on the Thai frontier. The Dutch East Indies is also mobilizing its airforces, and land troops. In the Philippines, high military authorities are conferring.

While in the past the British and American intrigues were to force Thailand and French Indo-China to leave Japan under the exaggerated reports of their own military strength, of late their attitude has changed to that of invasion. Particularly the danger is intensified in Thailand.

Thailand was influenced by the British and American propaganda that Japan intended to invade its territory, and has thus mobilized most of its troops on the frontier of French Indo-China. If British troops invade Thailand, it will face a serious situation under the present condition.

Thus, it seems that time has come for Thailand to change the former policy of neutrality to that of remaining outside of conflicts. As it is clear from the British attitude to Iran, Iraq and Syria, Britain is going to change from propaganda of imminent danger to actual military action. The United States is also taking advantage of this situation and is showing a tendency of strengthening the anti-Japanese encircling line.

Thai Neutrality in Danger

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Thai neutrality must be protected absolutely. If any other nation threatens the neutrality of Thailand, Japan cannot remain silent as has already been pointed out. Can Thailand maintain its neutrality as it declares? There are few examples of neutrality being maintained without strength to meet outside pressure. It is an unavoidable fate that neutrality in words alone would be violated. Look at the examples of Iran and Iraq. Thailand has recently been influenced by various current situations and is about to be involved in them. Thus, it is said that the opinion of giving up neutrality is discussed. Whatever might be the causes that led to this situation, if it is difficult for Thailand to remain neutral, Japan cannot remain unconcerned. That neutrality must be maintained, but when it becomes difficult to maintain it, what is to be done?

Today Thailand is much disturbed. What is the cause of this? Not only are British forces taking an offensive attitude and thus threatening Thailand, but Britain is also trying to disturb the minds of Thai people by spreading positive propaganda. Their propaganda is saying that Japan is planning the invasion into Thailand. It seems that Britain is trying to obtain a pretext for invading the country before Japanese forces would. That, they say, is the way for protecting Thailand. It is evident that Britain is intending to follow the step taken in invading Iran and Iraq under the pretext of threats by Germany. If Japan fails to take any step, it has become quite evident that Britain would follow the same policy regarding Thailand. Thus, it cannot be denied that the neutrality of Thailand has come to be endangered.

Considering from the position of Thailand, the maintenance of neutrality is a second best plan. It is a negative plan to meet the current situation. If Thailand recognizes its own position as a member of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it must follow an attitude of willingly cooperating with Japan. If the condition of Thailand does not permit this policy, it may be allowed to declare neutrality. Thus, Japan asked it to be neutral. Therefore if Thailand cannot maintain neutrality Japan cannot remain silent. That is to say, Japan must help Thailand as far as possible to maintain its neutrality. We think that when words are not sufficient, actual force must be adopted. We cannot have Thailand overridden by British. If Japan lets such a thing happen, the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be broken up. At this moment the joint defense of Japan and Thailand must be executed.

MOTHER ASKS SENTENCE FOR HER OWN DAUGHTER

Tells Shanghai Judge Child Stole Bracelet and Pawned It to Get Heroin

SINGAPORE.—A Russian mother surprised the Judge at the First Special District Court at Shanghai recently with a poignant appeal that he sentence her 22-year-old daughter, Catherine, to imprisonment to cure her of the heroin habit. "Put her in gaol, Mr. Judge, begged Mrs. Bashkirova, "Save her! . . . Put her in gaol:"

Visibly moved, the Judge did not heed her plea. He pronounced Catherine guilty of stealing the mother's gold bracelet and sentenced her to three months' imprisonment—but suspended the sentence on her good behavior. The girl mutely studied the floor.

Catherine, according to the evidence, had been missing from home for some time. The mother knew she was in the power of the heroin habit. Then she came home. She asked for food. The mother gave it to her. When Catherine left, Mrs. Bashkirova's gold bracelet was missing.

A few days later, mother and daughter bumped into one another in the street. All that Catherine had left of the bracelet was a pawnshop ticket. She said she had to buy heroin. Mrs. Bashkirova notified the police.

'Torch Singer' Ill

CHICAGO—A second blood transfusion in three days brought some improvement in the condition of Helen Morgan, torch singer and former Ziegfeld star, who is suffering from a serious liver ailment in a hospital here.

Dr. Samuel Taylor, attending physican, said several additional transfusions were planned to strengthen her for an operation in a few days.

RELIEF AID NEEDED IN PRISONER CAMPS

Germany Doing Best for Comfort of Its War Captives but Outside Help Welcomed

The following account of conditions among war prisoners in the German prison camps has been condensed from a lengthy report made by a neutral relief worker in Germany.

By Ann Su Cardwell

"To be a prisoner of war is the saddest thing that can happen to a man; no one can understand what it means except one who has gone through it himself."

Thus spoke a German officer who had been in a prison camp during the World War. Months that drag out into years behind barbed wire bring demoralization dangerous not only for the men affected but for the communities to which they return after the war's close.

In camps in Germany today are millions of prisoners of war. Responsible for the mental and psychological well-being of these men are German welfare officers attached to these camps.

The only outside agency permitted to help in organizing program activities—educational, social, athletic, and religious—is the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose field secretaries are allowed to visit the camps, meet with leading prisoners of all nationalities, help them in planning activities and in obtaining necessary equipment and materials.

This is more easily accomplished in the officers' camps, as officers, according to international convention, cannot be employed as labor and therefore have time at their disposal. Also they are paid their salaries and these, though small give them something to spend. The soldiers' camps may have from 20,000 to 50,000 men each, most of them working in labor groups of 200 to 1,200 scattered around the main camp.

Spiritual Needs Stressed

Meeting the spiritual needs of war prisoners has been found to be of utmost importance. Men of strong faith endure captivity much better than those who are indifferent or without faith. Until recently German Army chaplains and local clergy cooperated with clergy among the prisoners in this phase of camp life. Now it is left entirely to the prisoner clergy who are far too few for the task.

Roman Catholic prisoners, much more numerous than Protestant, have greatest facilities for meeting their religious needs. Both officers and men who in civil life are priests are permitted to serve as clergy, and priests among the privates are usually assigned to light hospital duties or office work to give them more time.

One of the Y.M.C.A. field secretaries who has just visited more than 50 German camps where he endeavored to meet the religious leaders of all groups and find out and meet their needs, reports that Bibles, hymn books, and whatever was requested had been supplied.

A second important factor in maintaining morale of war prisoners is an educational program, consisting predominantly of language courses and lectures. It is an extremely varied field, depending upon the prisoners themselves. In the officers' camps there are courses of university and seminary grade. Teachers and professors are found among the prisoners, who also are able to buy some of the necessary books with money from their canteens. The rest of the books are supplied by the Y.M.C.A. Individuals pay for their own materials.

Books Provided

Officers or privates, who were still students when they joined the colors, are provided with books by the European Student Relief Fund in Geneva and thus are able to continue their study and prepare for examinations. The visiting Y.M.C.A. men seek out students in all camps and give them blanks on which to list their needs. Students among the officers have ample time for study. Those in labor camps have only evenings after their work is done.

Radios and films have recently been permitted in the camps and are of great help in educational work. Libraries are standard camp features, though everywhere inadequate. The Polish libraries are usually separate units. Librarians are appointed by the authorities from among the prisoners. Most of the books have been supplied by the camp authorities and the Y. M. C. A. Some, however, have been sent by the Red Cross and various other organizations. There is a constant demand for adventure and detective stories.

As for current literature, there is the official camp magazine, "Trait d'Union," of the German High Command of the Defense Force and the individual camp papers, which must be mimeographed so as not to compete with the official magazine. Naturally the prisoners prefer their own, which give camp news, serial stories, humorous sketches, caricatures and drawings.

Great difficulty is found in supplying the labor groups with reading matter of any kind. The best way to date is the circulating book-box, the box made of materials at hand in the camp, filled with 20 to 50 books of a general nature, and kept in circulation from group to group. But to send even 20 books to each of 1,200 groups, which would be only one camp, 24,000 books would be needed.

Repair Materials Needed

In addition to books themselves, repair materials are required. The prisoners have none of the necessary materials. Polish prisoners used cloth from their worn-out uniforms for binding.

There are artists among the prisoners. They decorate the walls of rooms used in common. They design, build and decorate chapels and stage scenery and design and make costumes.

But all their ingenuity is called into play since their supply of materials, furnished by the Y. M. C. A. and camp authorities, is limited owing to German shortage.

Where possible the authorities have given a structure or a part of one to be used as theater, concert hall or for religious services. Theatricals are the popular form of entertainment.

Almost every camp has an orchestra, conducted by a professional musician. Some of the instruments were paid for out of camp funds, some by the Y. M. C. A., which also supplies music. Among the Polish prisoners there are many choruses and choirs.

Theatrical and musical activities are hardly to be found in the labor camps. The Y. M. C. A. is trying to provide these with mouth organs and accordions. The daily routine is all toil and monotony for these men. Even gramophones are no longer obtainable in Germany.

The prisoners, however, are producing a vast number of small objects from all sorts of materials, much of which is generally termed waste. These objects are clever—some of them real works of art.

Sports are most keenly entered into by the British prisoners, but football, volley ball and handball interest all. But activities are hampered by equipment shortage. It is almost impossible to buy athletic goods in Germany. For that reason in some camps sports are almost nil. Prisoners beg for equipment and the German authorities would welcome it.

On Watch Against Luftwaffe

Somewhere on the eastern front, a Soviet military train, with anti-aircraft guns mounted on top of war supplies, hurries toward an attacked sector, as keen-eyed observers sweep the skies with their fieldglasses in search of marauding German war eagles.

House, Labor Lack, Plus Soaring Prices Hit Dreamy Bermuda as U.S. Takes Over

HAMILTON, Bermuda—This once-quiet resort for American tourists has experienced many changes between the time that the United States' Lend-Lease base was begun, and the recent inspection visit of United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

The motors of automobiles and trucks are heard on streets whose quiet seldom was broken before except by the clop-clop of a passing carriage horse.

Hotels where tourists played have become offices and clubrooms for workers, soldiers, sailors and officers.

And Bermuda natives are faced with a sky rocketing cost of living and a shortage of houses.

Two main projects are well under way.

At Longbird Island a huge Army air field is being built. Natives of the colony shook their heads pessimistically when it was learned the Americans would fill in patches of water around Longbird. They said the sea bottom was like iron and no dredge could break it up. But acres of sand, coral, shells and clay have been pumped around and over Longbird. As far as the eye can see, a vast bare field for this east-end base has quickly taken shape.

West End Naval Base

At the west end of the islands the naval operating base is being constructed.

Some of America's best laborers are on the job. Boulder Dam experts have been sent here.

Capt. P. J. Searles, United States Navy engineer-in-charge, and Maj. Donald White, United States Army engineer-in-charge, have had to keep one jump ahead of the accommodation demands. Separate crews are building barracks to house the workers, but each ship brings weekly about 300 additions.

Major White had a good idea: with Bermuda's available housing accommodation taxed to the utmost, the Hudson River boat S. S. Berkshire which used to be on the New York-Albany run, was brought here and anchored off St. George's. Six hundred men are now living aboard the "hotel" ship.

It is difficult to rent a home in Bermuda today. When the tourists packed up and left there were large numbers of cottages to be had for a song. But a cottage which rented at $30 a month in September, 1940, is leased these days at as high as $200 a month.

Refugees Rented Houses

It started with the arrival of evacuees from England. Many large houses formerly leased by wealthy American families were standing empty, and their owners were glad to lease them to the new English arrivals at considerably less than they were worth.

Then came the Americans, military and naval officers, construction engineers, officials of one kind and another, all wanting houses for themselves and their families. Soon all the houses which had been empty were occupied. But it didn't stop there.

Landlords with houses occupied by Bermudians at the lower rental usually given for long-term leases saw fellow house-owners reaping fabulous prices. And so began a wholesale ejection of tenants which has caused the House of Assembly to appoint a special committee charged with the investigation of housing and rents.

Bermudians complained when landlords asked them to leave so that their houses could be rented at higher prices.

It was not possible for them to build new homes because restrictions conserved labor and material to build the bases or to rehabilitate dispossessed persons whose land has been taken for the bases.

At that, Englishmen and Americans have taken most of the large accomodation quarters.

Inland Migration

To make room for the United States bases, many families had to be moved from their homes. Hundreds of families which had lived for generations within sound of the surf on St. David's Island had to be transplanted inland.

Chief difficulty was setting a fair price for homes where few parcels of land have been sold in the last decade.

The islanders argue that market value should be based on what they have to pay for new land. Knowing the islanders must buy, Bermudians elsewhere have increased the per-acre price of their land.

The British Government has given Bermuda a $500,000 check to pay initial compensation costs. Ultimately, the British expect to secure reimbursement from the United States. Bermuda also expects to collect for legal expenses involved.

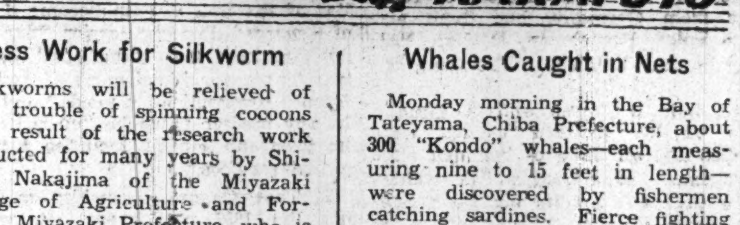
Bermuda merchants at first objected to American authorities bringing in supplies duty-free, but the American workers have brought thousands of dollars into circulation by frequenting the shops in Hamilton.

The base authorities buy tons and tons of fish each week from the island's small fishing industry. The fishermen never had such business before. But there are fewer fishermen because many of them have turned into boat pilots using their motorboats for work at the bases which pays more money.

The employment problem is not easily solved. About a year ago Bermuda had a relief project which took care of about 350 men put out of work by loss of the tourist trade. Today the labor demand is far ahead of the supply.

Twelve months ago a laborer in the relief corps received about $6.50 a week. He gets about four or five times that today if he is an unskilled worker and about six or seven times last year's price if he is a carpenter, mason or electrician.

Bermudians awake one day to realize all their help were leaving to work at the bases for better wages.



Less Work for Silkworm

Silkworms will be relieved of their trouble of spinning cocoons as a result of the research work conducted for many years by Shigeru Nakajima of the Miyazaki College of Agriculture and Forestry, Miyazaki Prefecture, who is claimed to have succeeded in completing a device for reeling silk direct from the mouths of the worms.

Fairyland Snake

A rare snake was captured the other day in Fushimi, Kyoto by a middle school boy. The reptile had a forked head and tail and was beautifully scarlet-colored.

Plenty of Erasers

School students will no longer suffer shortage of erasers, thanks to strenuous efforts made by a 67-year-old scientist who succeeded in turning out substitute rubber from silkworm chrysalis oil. He is Toyojiro Muro of Kyoto who heads a chemical research institute in Kyoto.

Students Tea-Room

A tea-parlor established by some students in their school in Yokohama is proving very popular among fellow-students who are forbidden to frequent tea-houses in the city. The student-managed tea-parlor was capitalized at ¥20.

Whales Caught in Nets

Monday morning in the Bay of Tateyama, Chiba Prefecture, about 300 "Kondo" whales—each measuring nine to 15 feet in length—were discovered by fishermen catching sardines. Fierce fighting ensued between the whales and the reinforced fishermen numbering 350 until evening when almost all the animals were captured in "sardine" nets. The haul is reported to be valued at ¥30,000.

Result of Cold Weather

One result of cold waves visiting Beppu district, Oita Prefecture, recently, is found in frequent earthquake shocks peculiar to the district, according to the Volcanology Research Institute of Kyoto Imperial University in Beppu City, which explains that when the temperature is high earthquakes occur, bringing about cold waves to the district.

Finally Gets Degree

A national school teacher of Okayama was accorded a degree of doctor of pharmacology recently by Tokyo Imperial University for the presentation of his thesis on the study of bile. He is reported to have continued the study for 10 years under the guidance of the dean of the Medical College of Okayama.

U.S. UNLUCKY ON ATLANTIC

America Loses More Ships Than British, States London

SINGAPORE.—The United States Navy has been unluckier in the Battle of the Atlantic than the British who throughout two years of war are believed not to have lost over three destroyers there, while German submarines drew American blood within a few months, reliable quarters believed in London recently.

Authoritative quarters in London described the Battle of the Atlantic as "fierce." The number of U-boats in the Atlantic is enormous but the results are encouraging to the Allies, it was said. German wartime naval building program is now coming to full fruition and the Germans have completed a useful type of medium weight submarine varying from 500 to 800 tons with a radius of action of from eight to ten thousand miles.

BED-SMOKER MEETS, DEATH

Ex-Wife of Ricardo Cortez, Killed at California Resort

SANTA ANA, California—Mrs. Christine Conniff Cortez, divorced wife of screen actor Ricardo Cortez, died recently of burns suffered when she fell asleep in bed with a lighted cigaret.

The tragedy occurred at a seashore cottage Mrs. Cortez rented at nearby Laguna Beach. She was brought to a hospital here, burned from head to foot.

Cortez, who was divorced from Mrs. Cortez in June, 1940, after a six-year marriage, came here from Hollywood immediately upon being informed of the accident.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onouye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo" or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. From Nov. 30 (Sunday). Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki. A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance: "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa. A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "Sansan-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—Osaka Bungakuza Marionette performance in "Suzuga Mori," and four other kabuki dramas. Curtain rises at 4 p.m. From November 29.

MOVIES

"Kawanakajima"—A Toho Picture, starring Ennosuke Ichikawa, Denjiro Okochi, Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada. Nippon Gekijo.

"Leise Flehn Meine Lieder"—A German picture, starring Martha Eggerth and Hans Jaray. Nichigeki Shogekijo, Yurakucho.

"Genroku Chushingura"—A Shochiku picture, with the entire staff of the Shochiku Studios and the members of the Zenshinza Theatrical Troupe participating in. Hogakuza, Musashinokan (Shinjuku), Odeon-za (Yokohama) and Kokusai Gekijo (Asakusa).

ART EXHIBITIONS

Shin-Kozosha paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Shigehiko Ishikawa one-man show, the Nichido Gallery Sukiyabashi. Dec. 1-4.

The 15th Shin-Kozosha Painting Exhibition, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Oshio Society Paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Nitto Art Academy paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 26-Dec. 6.

"Arts for Modern Life" Society Exhibition, Shiseido Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 1-4.

Ichiro Numata one-man show, Ginza Gallery, near Yomiuri Shimbun. Dec. 1-3.

Tochigi Prefecture Artist Ass'n, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 4.

The Third Kenkyu-kai Paintings, Kinokuniya Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 4.

Famous Painting Masters' Recent Works, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 3-7.

Toyoo Tosabayashi one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 5-8.

LIGHT MUSIC

First Hawaiian Music Evening, by Maui Hawaiians. Additional attractions: Tadashi Osanai, accordion; Tokyo Soprani Accordion Club; Liliha Hawaiians; Koichi Sugii and his band. At Sangyo Kaikan, 6 p.m., Wednesday, December 3.

Second Periodical Concert, by Inetomo Mandolin Club; conductors: Shizuo Moriyama and Eizaburo Hirayama; guitar solos by Yasumasa Obara. At Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m., Thursday, December 4.

Welfare Music Evening, second periodical concert by Tokyo Light Music Appreciation Society. Attractions: "Star of the Southern Cross" Tango Band; Miss Ranko Edogawa and her band; Ryozo Okuda and Light Music Chamber Quartet; Katsuhiko Haida and Moana Glee Club; Ichiro Fujiyama and his New Century Band. At Nihon Seinenkan, 1 and 6 p.m., Sunday, December 7.

CONCERTS

"Le Norze di Figaro," opera in Four Acts by Mozart (presentation in concert form), fourth program of Mozart Cycle in Commemoration of the Composer's 150th Death Anniversary, 231st subscription concert by New Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Joseph Rosenstock. Cast: Figaro, Teiichi Nakayama; Count Almaviva, Takeo Ito; Countess Almaviva, Miss Harue Miyake; Susanna, Miss Taneko Seki; Bisilio, and Don Curzio: Mutsumu Shibata; Cherubino, Miss Mieko Kako; Marcellina, Miss Shizuko Chiba; Barbarina, Miss Toshiko Toda; Antonio, Tadashi Kurimoto. Chorus: Tokyo Music Higher School. At Hibiya Public Hall, 7:15 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 3 and 4.

Opera Evening, vocal recital by members of Kyoseikai Association. Vocal solos by Misses Reiko Chiba, Yasuko Suzuki, Kiyoko Otani, Sachiko Ikeda, Toshiko Toda, and Nobuko Otani. Program: selections from Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro"; Bellini's "La Sonnambula"; Thomas' "Mignon"; Weber's "Freischuetz"; Bizet's "Carmen"; Puccini's "La Tosca"; Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus"; Richard Strauss' "Rosenkavalier," etc. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7 p.m., Friday, December 5.

Piano Recital, by Kikushi Tanaka. Program: Bach-Busoni, Organ Choir Preludes; Schumann, Davids Buendlertaenze; Skriabin, Sonata No. 4; Moussorgski, "Pictures at an Exhibition." At Nihon Seinenkan 7 p.m., Friday, December 5.

"The Messiah," Oratorio by Handel, performance in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the work's completion. Annual presentation, by Tokyo Volunteer Choir (Tokyo Seigaku Kyokai Gasshodan); conductor: Ugo Nakada. Vocal soloists: Miss Eleanor Porter, soprano; Miss Kiyo Kono, alto; Saimei Gen, tenor; Arnold Bauer, baritone. Accompaniment by members of Tokyo String Orchestra and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m., Friday, December 5.

Fifth Musical Lecture Recital, by Sumeru Music Institute. Performances by Miss Chieko Hara, piano, and others. Lectures by Teichu Maki, Nobuyoshi Shida, and Takehiko Kojima. At Hitotsubashi Kodo, 7 to 9 p.m., Friday, December 4.

First Piano Recital, by Miss Yukiko Murakami. Program: Bach, Italian Concerto; Ravel, Sonatine; Schumann, Papillons; Debussy, "Children's Corner," and selections by contemporary French composers. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7:30 p.m., Saturday, December 6.

Beethoven Piano Sonata Cycle, seventh recital, by Noboru Toyomasu. Program: Three Last Sonatas, Opus 109, Opus 110, Opus 111. At Meiji Seimei Auditorium, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Bach Evening, Autumn Concert, by Chorus and Orchestra of Musashino Music School; conductor: Professor August Junker. Soloists: Ikunoshin Koyama, piano; Miss asuko Suzuki, soprano; Arnold Bauer, baritone. Program: Prelude and Fugue, arranged by Albert; Piano Concerto in D minor; Cantata for soprano, baritone, chorus, and orchestra. At Kyoritsu Hall, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Fifth Vocal Recital, by Miss Haruko Kato. At the piano: Sumiko Horino. Program: Songs and lieder by Faure, Gretry, Schubert, and Beethoven; opera airs from Rossini's, "The Barber of Sevilla" and "Semiramis," and Lortzing's "Undine." At Sanshi Kaikan, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 9.

Recital on Two Pianos, by Miss Sonoko Inoue and Joseph Rosenstock. Program: Bach-Duparc, Prelude and Fugue in A minor; Schumann, Andante and Variations, Opus 46; Brahms, Five Waltzes, Opus 39; Debussy, "Blanc et Noir"; Ravel, "Bolero." At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 10.

DANCE RECITALS

Joint Presentation of Dances Competing in Ballet Prize Contest for Special Musical and Dramatical Festival 1941, sponsored by Central Federation of Japanese Culture: Program: Part I, Educational Dances, presented by Takuma Kako, Mine Maruoka, Minoru Obinata, and Jun Kasakawa. Part II: Contemporary Ballets, presented by Miss Kaoko Sugi, and Shiro Higuchi. Part III: Japanese Dances, presented by Miyokoma Bando, Sotoi Fujima, Utachio Mizuki, and Misuji Bando. At Gunjin Kaikan, 6 p.m., Saturday, December 6.

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen, Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At National New Theater, Tsukiji, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Wafu-kai Japanese pictures, Shirokiya. Dec. 3-7.

Late Marquis Jutaro Komura Commemoration exhibition, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Nov. 26-Dec. 6.

Shimpei Akabori sculpture one-man show, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Dec. 2-6.

Japanese Picture Recent Works, Mitsukoshi Nihonbashi. Dec. 2-6.

Japan Chasing Art Society exhibits, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Dec. 2-6.

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Views and Reviews

Japan's Relation With Annamites

It looks very difficult for Japanese to discuss about the Annamites and the difficulty seems to arise in proportion to the strengthening of Franco-Japanese friendly ties. When viewing the Annamite question in relation to Japan, the French Indo-China Government leans heavily toward connecting this with a political issue such as France's sovereignty in French Indo-China. The so-called Matsuoka-Henri agreement of August, 1940, which was inceptive to the Franco-Japanese friendship as well as the recent Franco-Japanese agreement concerning the joint defense of French Indo-China, solemnly pledges respect for France's sovereignty in French Indo-China and its territorial integrity by Japan. In the latter agreement, especially, the respect of sovereignty and maintenance of territorial integrity are emphasized.

Any suspicion that Japan may be supporting the Annamites for realization of their independence movement, thereby menacing France's sovereignty, is without foundation, because such action is fundamentally inimical to the principle of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. From the morality of Japan's diplomatic history such a step is impossible. The fact in French Indo-China, however, is that, as far as the Annamites are concerned, the Hanoi Government seems to have been rather nervous toward Japan since the advance of the Japanese troops into Tonking last year. What I said at the opening paragraph of my article that it is difficult for Japanese to discuss about the Annamites means the existence of such a complicated phase on the reverse side of the shield. What policy then will Japan have to take toward the Annamites under this nervous condition of the Hanoi authorities? One is the principle of a perfect non-concern and the other a positive interference policy.

Which do we prefer? The latter. As long as an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere policy is carried out on a permanent basis, it cannot be done without more or less relations in the sphere bound to the soil through blood. No matter whether its racial blood agree with the blood of those having sovereignty, the co-prosperity sphere policy must be based on the indigenous people. Viewed in this light, the attitude of the French Indo-China Government toward the Annamites in their relation to Japan leaves much to be desired. Referring to the Annamite question immediately following the recent conclusion of the joint defense agreement, Secretary-General Pierre Delsalle, the highest official in French Indo-China second to its governor-general, said to the following effect:

Won't Impair Sovereignty

"In French Indo-China the difference of interest of French and Annamites can no more be made distinct. It should be understood that their interest is now blended into one harmonious whole. The present Franco-Japanese agreement will not impair France's sovereignty in French Indo-China. Japan has repeatedly pledged in it that it respects France's sovereignty. We, the French and Annamites, must be firmly united more than ever before."

A mere reading of the above declaration brings no particular impression, because, in conclusion, the French official simply emphasized the need of a stronger combination of French and Annamites. However, the fact must not be overlooked that such a statement is surely issued to the Annamites by a high official of the French Indo-China Government, whenever some important situation develops between Japan and French Indo--China. What does this all mean? To us it brings the reminder that the French Indo-China Government seems to believe that the Franco-Annamese friendship tie will weaken in inverse ratio to the strengthening of Franco-Japanese amity tie. Herein lies an error of the French Indo-China Government in viewing Japan, as far as the Annamite question is concerned. The fact is not far to seek. Since last year strict vigil has been exercised by the French authorities there on Annamites coming close to Japanese. When copies of a pamphlet written in easy Japanese, French and Annamese languages are delivered to Annamites, these are confiscated. Annamites working at Japanese business shops, newspaper branch offices and other Japanese quarters are ever watched by French police and sometimes are detained. Similar examples are too many to be enumerated here. Such nervous and illusory way of thinking on the French part has darkened Franco-Japanese relations, which in ordinary way ought to be smooth, to a limit more than necessary. All this has come from the Annamite question. This also has stood against sincere and simple relations between Japanese and Annamites.

Expectations Seen

It was true that, when the peaceful march of the Japanese troops into Tonking was effected in September last year, there was a sort of "expectation" among the Annamese public. Some might have expected racial emancipation, improvement of their livelihood or promotion of their business interests. Their respect of Japan as leader of East Asia must have motivated them to have such expectations. And their expectations are quite natural. The more Japanese become active in French Indo-China, the wider becomes the sphere of their contact with Annamites. This current of tendency cannot be stemmed by artificial means. I am now going to treat here whether independence movement of Annamites is good or otherwise, but it is difficult for us to understand why the French authorities must prevent Annamites from coming close to Japanese, which is a natural outcome. An Annamite named Vyu Vyn Di, president of a French-language newspaper, who represents the intelligent classes of Annam, says:

"Why is it wrong that we, Annamites, should come in contact with Japanese to absorb their culture. We are Orientals, but have been brought up in West European culture for many years. It is our instinct that we are going to seek something Oriental in Japan. This has nothing to do with political designs. If the French authorities interfere with us too much on this point, it is feared that our feeling will be led to a direction, where it errs." Some Annamites were punished by French authorities for being "guilty" in connection with their contribution of Japanese literature, including translation of Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Bushido," introduction of "Biography of Admiral Togo," et cetera.

If such a misguided policy toward the Annamites continues to be adopted by Hanoi, this will be rather dangerous for the French Indo-China Government. The time has arrived when French Indo-China should really understand the principle of Japan's Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, repose confidence in Japan's Imperial way diplomacy, and make efforts to bring about real conciliation and friendship among Japanese, Annamites and French in a broader sense. Japan, too, must take positive efforts to enlighten the French Indo-China Government upon this. After all, Japan is forced to take such a policy in line with the development of objective situation in East Asia.

It is absolutely unreasonable that the aspiration of the 20,000,000 Annamites for coming in touch with Japanese science, fine art and thought should be hampered by the 40,000 French with sovereignty over the indigenous people. In this regard, matters concerning cultural cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China must be watched with utmost significance. Introduction of fine art and literature to them is good, but culture which Japan intends to let the 20,000,000 people of low intelligence know must be one which really suits them. They have many patients of tuberculosis, beri-beri, trachoma and other infectious diseases. Their impoverishment gives them little chance to come under medical care. Japanese medical virtues should be administered to them.

People of intelligent class acutely need books. Give them essence of Japanese literature, replacing decadent French novels. Exhibition of high-class Japanese paintings is good, but cultural operations must go on a practical basis for a greater number of Annamites. Cooperation of Japanese and Annamites will substantially strengthen the Franco-Japanese friendly relationships. It is hoped this will be realized through reconsideration of the French Indo-China Government and Japan's positive policy. (T. Hosokawa, of the Yomiuri, in the Gaiko Jiho.)

Britain to Stretch Conscription Limit

(Continued From Page 1)

proposals the Government have in mind for making the best use of available man and woman power in the country. If these proposals are adopted, it will be the first time in British history that conscription has been applied to women.

For the fighting services the age limits will be from 18 to 50, and it will apply to women as well as men.

In practice, however, the Government are likely to concentrate upon calling up women between the ages of 20 and 25.

Young men at present are called up at the age of 19, but now they are likely to be called up at the age of 18½. People over 50 will be called up for civil defense duties, which will enable younger workers in civil defense services to be released for the armed forces.

Women who are conscripted into the army will not perform any combatant duties unless they volunteer for them. Once they have been conscripted there will be no compulsion upon them to do combatant duties.

It is hoped, at the conclusion of a two-day debate, to introduce a Bill embodying the Government's policy and pass it into law in both Houses within a short space of time.

Various operative sections of the bill will be brought into use by a Royal Proclamation in the same way as the calling up of men under the Armed Services Bill has been done in the past.

Compulsory Service Studied

Reuters

LONDON, November 27.—The Government has come to the conclusion that at the present stage of the war the time for appeals to the people to perform national service is past, and that compulsion must be used to secure a maximum war effort.

The proposals of the Government for achieving this national effort, which the Prime Minister will announce shortly, will, it is understood, include compulsion for men and women up to certain specified ages. People who come within this category will be compelled to perform national service duties for which they are fitted, whether in war factories, civil defense, or other kinds of national effort.

Women who are conscripted into the Womens' Auxiliary Services will be enrolled for strictly non-combatant duties.

A motion which the Government is expected to make the question of confidence has been tabled in the House of Commons by Clement Attlee, The Rt. Hon. Archibald Sinclair, Ernest Brown and Ernest Bevin.

The motion reads: "That in the opinion of this House for the purpose of securing a maximum national effort in the conduct of the war and in production, the obligations of national service should be extended to include the resources of woman-power still available, and that the necessary legislation should be brought in forthwith."

On this motion the Prime Minister will make a statement of Government policy on man-power and woman-power in a two-day debate he is to open shortly.

IMMIGRANTS EAGER TO MASTER ENGLISH

Refugees From Europe Crowd New York Classroom to Overcome Difficulties of Language

NEW YORK—There is nothing wrong technically, with the sentence, "It was thoughtless of Ruth not to thank Bertha for the three theater tickets." But to a group of sixteen well educated immigrants who saw that sentence written one afternoon on a blackboard, there was plenty wrong with it—it had too many "th" sounds.

Since the "th" sound is one of the greatest difficulties a foreigner has to cope with in learning English the class tackled it right away. At the end of an hour and a half, they left the classroom, blowing "th" words at each other with a happy sense of accomplishment.

It was the semester's first meeting of Miss Inez Ethel Reade's class in English for educated foreigners at the downtown branch of the City College, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Miss Reade has been doing this kind of work for nearly twenty years.

The "th" sound, Miss Reade told the class, exists only in Greek and English. She explained that it is uttered with a slight blowing, and the students proved it for themselves by holding their fingers before their lips as they said "thoughless." To clinch it, Miss Reade struck two matches and held one an inch in front of her mouth.

"It was thoughtless——" she began. The match went out. She lighted it again with the other match. "Of Ruth——" she continued. The match went out again. That match was blown out seven times in the demonstration.

Off to a Bad Start

She called on individuals to read the sentence. A German doctor started, "It vas——" and stopped there.

"That is German," Miss Reade said as she pounced on him. "Was. Was. Was. Now try it again."

The second attempt was better. When the class read it in unison a few times, Miss Reade exclaimed, "Wonderful! There's not a foreigner in the room!"

The lesson started off with the use of the present perfect, and the most obvious example was, "I have been in America for three years."

When enough illustrations and hints had been given, the class formulated a rule for the use of the present perfect: "Use the present perfect to express an action of the past which has continued until the present time."

This worked out pretty well, but Miss Reade ran into a snag later, when she had the students sitting in a circle, conversing

Obituary Note Is Resented

"Where did you live in Holland?" one woman asked a Dutch medical professor.

"I have lived in Amsterdam," he answered.

"Oh, no!" Miss Reade broke in. "Holland is past. It's not continuing, so you use the past tense."

A young woman interjected, "I protest. Holland is not in the past. It is not dead, and it will live again."

Miss Reade was equal to the occasion. She convinced the class that Holland was dead only in this particular grammatical sense. A slight but noticeable tension disappeared, and the class was all smiles again. There was no such protest, however, when Miss Reade corrected a student who asked, "Have you seen the World's Fair?"

Miss Reade read them a few extracts from O. Henry's "After Twenty Years," the purpose of which was to build up their vocabulary. The words she introduced included "stalwart," impressive," "for show," "on his beat" and "habitual."

The story was about a man who keeps an appointment, made twenty years before, with a friend. Unfamiliar with O. Henry's stories, the immigrants were at a loss to understand why a man should travel the width of the country on such a foolish errand. One student said it was fantastic and another remarked the man must have had little to do. A third student was more blunt: "I think he must have been crazy."

In the discussion, Miss Reade occasionally managed to slip in a few lessons. When one said, "Perhaps he wasn't saying the truth," Miss Reade corrected him, "You mean telling the truth." She asked one woman whether she liked the policeman as depicted by the author. The woman wasn't impressed and said, "He is indifferent to me."

"No, Miss Reade said, "you mean, 'I am indifferent to him.'" That started a long discussion of the definition of "indifferent."

Fine Distinctions Introduced

Fine distinctions were introduced into the lesson. Miss Reade asked one student, "If you were writing me a letter, how would you begin: 'Dear Miss Reade' or 'My dear Miss Reade'?"

"'Dear Miss Reade,'" he replied quickly.

"Oh, no, you wouldn't," said Miss Reade. "You don't know me well enough to call me 'Dear Miss Reade.' Then she told how a previous student, some years ago, had taken the lesson. "If you address me as 'My dear Mr. Bruno,'" he told Miss Reade, "please send your letters to my business address."

Miss Reade had an effective way of making her pupils distinguish between "ship" and "sheep" and "live" and "leave." She made them pretend they were angry as they repeated: "I didn't say 'sheep.' I said 'ship.'"

Most of the class consists of refugees from Germany, but there also were Poles, Frenchmen, Italians, Hollanders and Belgians. The class included a Lekisch, a Littauer, a Starczewski, a Filaret and a Benelli. Two of the thirteen women were doctors and all three of the men were physicians. Miss Reade has trained more than 300 doctors for their English examinations, a preliminary to their state medical examinations.

Signs of New Year's Arrival

With 1942 just around the corner, expert Japanese craftsmen are now busily engaged in turning out battledores to be wielded by charming daughters of Nippon.

In the photo, nimble-fingered workmen are seen attaching bas-reliefs of Kabuki actors to well-polished cedar-boards.

TELEGRAPH MERGER MOVED FOR DEFENSE

Senate Asks Combining of Western Union and Postal Telegraph for Better Service

WASHINGTON.—A Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee recommended recently that Congress enact legislation to permit the merger of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies as a national defense step to assure efficient continuation of the services rendered by the companies.

The committee, which conducted an exhaustive study of the financial and economic position of the telegraph industry, added that adequate safeguards should be set up to protect employes who would be affected.

"A sound, well integrated telegraph enterprise should be able to furnish direct service to thousands of smaller communities in the nation now denied telegraph facilities," the report said. "There exists an opportunity for better service, so that a telegram which is transmitted across the continent in two minutes would not remain 45 to 75 minutes in a telegraph delivery room awaiting manual delivery to the addressee."

A strong and well managed telegraph company would be able not only to give efficient service, but also to remove the specter of financial instability which has plagued the industry, it was stated. The committee asserted that the Government could help in assuring financial stability for the industry by removing the discrimination in rates between Government messages and those of other users of the telegraph.

Government "Waste" Alleged

It pointed out, for example, that the telephone companies receive the same charge on a Government call as on a private message, but that this is denied to the telegraph companies.

"The Government is a large user of the telegraph," the report said. "In recent times it has become the largest single user. That there is waste and extravagance in the inordinate use of telegraph and telephone by Government employes is common knowledge. This is a matter which needs to be called to the attention of the executive departments and agencies, to the end that their officials will interest themselves in the problem."

The committee asserted that the telegraph companies' revenue has decreased in recent years as a result of air-mail subsidies and reduction in interstate telephone rates. It contended that if the government discrimination was removed, not only would the telegraph companies benefit, but the communications expenses of the government would be reduced.

The committee report dwelt considerably on the financial position of Postal, which, at the beginning of last month, it said, had only $705,000 of the original $5,000,000 of working capital contributed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at the time of its reorganization in 1937. Furthermore, it pointed out that a wage contract which went into effect yesterday adds $50,000 to the company's monthly cost of operation.

Wants Public Interest Served

Even Western Union's position is not secure, according to the committee, which is headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana. "Western Union," the report said, "under present and clearly foreseeable competitive economic and financial conditions, is not likely to remain a sound communications carrier operating in the general public interest."

Specifically, the report proposed that the 1934 communications act be amended to permit the mergers.

It also proposed:

1. That the amending legislation enjoin the responsible government agencies to require that the merged company or companies be "of the simplest possible financial structure."
2. That in addition to safeguards for displaced labor the legislation carry proper protection "for the interests of the using and general public and the industry as a whole or individual units."
3. That the F. C. C. receive appropriate power to enforce "fair and equitable treatment of traffic between the domestic and international carriers."
4. That the legislation make special provision that in the event wire telegraph and leased wire telegraph facilities of the Bell System become a part of a merged domestic carrier, "due care be exercised that there shall be no interference or impairment of national defense communication needs," and that in any merger there be "no reduction in telegraph circuit facilities for the armed services."
5. That Congress consider modifying the 1886 post roads act, which permits the government a lower telegraph rate than private individuals.

The subcommittee also urged that international American telegraph companies be permitted to merge.

BOARD OF INFORMATION SCENARIO CONTEST ENDS

First Winner Is Teacher of National School; Prizes Awarded on Friday

The scenario contests sponsored by the Board of Information came to a conclusion Tuesday with 11 pieces selected as worthy of commend, one of which will be rewarded with the prize of the President of the Board.

Korei Akizuki, the author of the first-honored senario, is a teacher of a National School in Asakusa-ku. Born in a Buddhist temple in a countryside in Niigata Prefecture, he taught several years in the National School in his native village, after which he came up to Tokyo to serve at his present school where he has been teaching nine years.

The prize work, entitled "Field Cultivators," is based on the author's personal experiences in his native province. A village headman and a schoolmaster of the village are the heroes of the story. The judges thought, it is reported, the work would contribute to the two aims for which the contests were held; the aims of promoting culture in general among the average people and demonstrating the national consciousness among the nation.

The prizes to Mr. Akita and others will be given Friday through a ceremony thereof to be held at the assembly hall of the Board of Information, Marunouchi, at 10 a.m.

WINS MIDDLEWEIGHT TITLE

Tony Zale First Undisputed Champ Since Mickie Walker

Reuters

NEW YORK, November 29.—Tony Zale of Gary, Indiana, is the new middleweight champion of the world after outpointing Georgie Abrams, of Washington, in 15 rounds.

Zale is the first undisputed middleweight champion since Mickey Walker 10 years ago.

Abrams, who is a United States sailor, was a 2-1 favorite against Zale, who is a steel worker, Abrams floored Zale in the first round, after which the fight was very close, with Zale winning by a last round rally.

Promise of Big Pay Lure Airmen of U.S. To Fight for Chiang

(Continued From Page 1)

ported that two have been killed and two have returned home. There also have been some severe cases of homesickness, especially among flyers who left wives and children in the United States.

Although no responsible officials were willing to be quoted regarding the scheme, it is understood that United States authorities in the Far East were not completely satisfied with the way the plan was working.

As the volunteers were drawn from different squadrons time was being lost in giving them operational training which would not have been given if they had been trained in the same squadrons and full squadrons had been sent.

Furthermore, some pilots reportedly were attracted solely by the amount of money and were not enthusiastic about fighting. Others found living conditions in remote Far Eastern outposts not what they were accustomed to.

SCIENCE CHARTER'S PRINCIPLES AGREED

London Scientists Formulate Plans to Create Brighter Humanity

By Peter Lyne

LONDON.—"A charter of scientific principles" was recently approved at the final session of the conference of the British Association for the Advancement of Science which was intended as a basis for the formulation of a new policy for the application of natural science. The new policy would insure a complete and permanent reversal of the present world situation in which man's inventive genius is being used largely for evil and destructive ends.

The charter was based upon what the conferences found to be two vital needs of humanity for planning a brighter future. The first is to find practical means of giving natural scientists a full share in government. The second is to educate the public in natural scientific progress so that planning can be based directly on genuine needs. To the lay observer, the seven-point charter may appear disappointing as a mere reassertion of the already widely voiced thesis that mankind's progress, and even survival, depend on knowledge and the freedom to acquire and dispense that knowledge.

But a majority of those who have been attending the conference have been encouraged by the great weight of evidence that natural scientists the world over are not going to be modest this time in waiting for an invitation from statesmen for seats on the post-war reconstruction platform.

Smuts Discloses Aims

They are busy now striving to get their seats reserved.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and Past President of the Association, in a message to the conference recorded from Cape Town, defined the present-day aim of natural science as "not only an ever new discovery of truth, but also the promotion of social welfare and the building of a great society of free peoples."

H. G. Wells, an outstanding speaker at the final session and recognized through his writings as one of the greatest popularizers of natural science, issued a grave warning of what would happen to "homo sapiens" if the "world mind" was not co-ordinated.

But Mr. Wells also voiced confidence in mankind's ability to meet the situation. His confidence is based on man's ability to learn through the spoken and written word. He called for a simple program:

1. A world language (probably simplified English with spelling reformed).
2. Federal control of the air and of the material of international transport.
3. Federal conservation of world resources.
4. A declaration of human rights insuring for every man a fair participation in these resources.

Service to Democracy

The British Association, by holding this conference in the midst of war and by gathering together many of the world's foremost natural scientists and statesmen freely to express their aims for future civilization, is regarded as having done probably its greatest service to the democratic cause. Democratic ideals have been recorded with unprecedented frankness and sincerity; the Nazi so-called new order has been exposed as morally and intellectually bankrupt.

One of the most hopeful signs is seen in plans formulated for close collaboration between natural science and politics in the propaganda field. For it is in this sphere, it was held that so-called physical science, so vital in naval, military, and aerial mechanization and in nutrition and hygiene, begins to forsake its purely material basis for the realm of metaphysics.

It was agreed that it is pre-eminently in this realm that maintenance of law and order first must be established to counteract post-war chaos liable to be produced by an Axis breakup and even possible Allied exhaustion.

Financial Cables

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

LONDON, December 2.—More optimistic views on far eastern situation imparted firmer tone although volume continued restricted shortage stocks gilt-edges steady industrials strengthened homerails developed higher tendency oils firmer kaffirs mainly steady Japans Chinas gained up to threepoints Hongkong Shanghai banks advanced two and half.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

NEW YORK, December 2.—Gains by one dollar or 3 dollars were experienced and the first real lift-up during the past fortnight was seen due to the settlement of the rail labor question. Advance, however, was not so vigorous as expected, due to the limited tax selling. Libyan News were largely discounted and Russian bulletins had no influence in today's markets. The United States-Japanese relations remains principal deterrent. However, after backing of renewed support, prices were lifted to the day's best.

New York Stocks

	Dec. 1	Dec. 2
U.S. Steel Common, clos.	50 ½	Unrec.
Anaconda Copper	27 ¼	Unrec.
Stock Aver., 20 Railroads	26.87	27.50
Stock Ave., 30 Ind.	113.59	115.57
Sales are estimated at ..	840,000	Unrec.

New York Bonds

Japanese Gov. 6½%	46 ½	46 ½
Japanese Gov. 5½%	*33 ½	40 ⅛
Tokyo Electric Light 6%	33	Unq.

London Bonds

Japanese Gov. 6%	24 ½	28
City of Tokyo 5½%	23 ½	26
S. Manchuria Railway 5%	24	23

New York Foreign Exchanges

T.T. N. York on London.	4.03 ¾	4.03 ¾
T.T. N. York on Japan ..	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. N. York on S'hai...	5.34	5.34

London Foreign Exchanges

T.T. London on N. York	4.02 ½	4.02 ¼
T.T. London on Japan ..	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. London on S'hai ..	3 3/16	3 3/16

New York Cotton

Spot (15/16 inch)	17.52*	17.57*
December	16.15*	16.25
October	16.55	16.70
Prices in Yen		¥0.80‡

* Nonimal. † Higher. ‡ Lower.

Bombay Cotton

Bengal, Dec./Jan.	141 ½	141 ½
Oomura, Dec./Jan.	201	206 ¼
Broach, Apr./May	237 ½	242
Prices in Yen		¥0.93†

* Nonimal. † Higher. ‡ Lower.

Silver

London (Official, cash) .	23 ½	23 ½
N. York (Official, ready)	35 ⅛	35 ⅛

(Rubber (Spot, Buying)

New York	23 ⅛	23 ⅛
London	10 15/16	10 15/16
Singapore	38 ⅜	38 ⅜

Wheat

Chicago, December	1.16	1.16 ½

Sugar

New York, March ...... (No. 4 Contracts)	2.61 ½	2.67 ½

Tin

Singapore	136 ⅞	136 ⅛

Unwanted Kitten Recovers Lost Pearls; Housewife and Pet Handsomely Rewarded

RYE, N. Y.—Mrs. May Birdsell, a blonde housewife, of 23 Purchase Street, told friends how she "almost dropped dead" when she discovered recently that a string of beads she had lifted from the claws of her kitten and had worn carelessly for three days consisted of real pearls, valued at $7,500. She nearly wept, she said, when she recalled that the kitten which had brought her the necklace had been an unwelcome guest at her home at first and that three months ago she tried to give it away.

The discovery that the beads were pearls came when Mrs. Birdsell read an advertisement by Mrs. Elgood M. Lufkin, of Apawamis Avenue, offering $500 reward for the necklace, which she had lost.

The advertisement said the necklace had a strand of twenty-four pearls and another strand of 107, and when Mrs. Birdsell, her fingers trembling, laid the beads on the kitchen table and counted 107 pearls, she knew they were the lost jewels. The strand of twenty-four was not found.

She came upon the beads as she was returning from the 11 a.m. mass at the Church of the Resurrection and saw the kitten playing with something on the sidewalk in front of her apartment. The cat, a stray with black, white and and yellow fur and an anonymous ancestry, had been adopted last summer by her younger son, Boddy, six years old, and christened Kit-Kit. The cat apparently had dragged the beads from the street.

Because the necklace was not found intact—the other strand apparently having been lost when a car ran over it—Mrs. Birdsell will not receive the full reward, according to officials at the Albert R. Lee Company, 90 John Street, New York, where the jewels were insured, but she will receive $400.

Meanwhile, a feast of cream and liver, with an option on anything else a cat might desire, was waiting for Kit-Kit's dinner, but when dinner time came Kit-Kit was not there. It had walked out, unnoticed in the excitement, and had not returned, maybe looking for that other strand, some one suggested.

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